

HARMON IS HIS NAME

Cleveland Picks a Cincinnati Railroad Lawyer for Attorney General.

OLNEY TAKES GRESHAM'S PLACE

Several Declined To Accept the Position of Counsel to Uncle Sam.

THE NEW MAN IS CAMPBELL'S FRIEND

Ohio's Ex-Governor, Senator Brice and Secretary Carlisle Helped To Land Him in the Cabinet.

Washington, June 7.—The president sprung a big surprise late this afternoon when he announced the appointment of Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as attorney general. The transfer of Attorney General Olney to the state department has been a foregone conclusion for several days, but Harmon's name had not even been mentioned in the gossip. Mr. Cleveland offered the portfolio of justice to several eminent lawyers, notably to James C. Carter, of New York, who acted as government counsel at the Behring sea arbitration, and who helped in the defense of the income tax cases for the government, but they promptly declined with thanks.

Harmon's name was brought forward by ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and was backed by ex-Governor Hoadley, whose partner Harmon is, Senator Brice and others. Secretary Carlisle, who knows Harmon well, also supported him. After the cabinet meeting today the president wired Mr. Harmon a final tender of the portfolio, and as soon as he received a favorable reply, announced both appointments. Harmon has been an active democrat in Ohio for many years, but has never held political office before, save to be judge of the court of common pleas. He has been on the side of good government in Cincinnati, and was one of Campbell's warmest supporters during the latter's fight with the "rings" there several years ago. He was also one of Campbell's attorneys when Foraker tried to convince the people of Ohio that Campbell, Sherman, Butterworth and other leading men of both parties were in the famous ballot box scheme. He is one of the ablest lawyers in southern Ohio. He is a corporation attorney, being now attorney for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, and is in accord with the administration on the financial issue.

Who He Is.

Cincinnati, June 7.—Judson Harmon is the senior member of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadley, who probably have the most lucrative law practice in Cincinnati. He is one of the "young men" of the city, though forty-nine years of age. He is about six feet three inches in height, athletic in appearance, and well preserved, though his hair is slightly tinged with gray. In any assembly, he would be attractive. He is regarded by the bench and bar of Hamilton county as an able, broad and learned man, whose appointment is taken by all as a compliment to the state and bar, as well as being a fit recognition of the worth of one of the soundest lawyers in the state. Personally, Judge Harmon is a charming man. Democratic to the core, he has never had the slightest personal contact with anything or anybody in the smallest degree tainted with "fopery."

Judge Harmon comes of old New York stock, and members of his branch still live in and around Jefferson county in that state. Others more remote live at Suffern, Conn. The father of the new attorney general, the Rev. B. F. Harmon, moved to Ohio in the early '40s. Judson was born in this (Hamilton) county February 3, 1846. He attended the schools of this county, then went to Denison university, a Baptist school, at Granville, O. In 1866 he was graduated from there, and three years later was graduated from the Cincinnati law school. He then formed a partnership with R. T. Durrell and practiced law till 1876, when he was elected judge of the common pleas court. He served on the bench for four months, when he was succeeded in favor of Judge Cox by the Ohio senate, before which a contest was made. He returned to his practice, forming a partnership with Judge S. N. Maxwell. In 1878 he was elected a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and in 1883 was re-elected. In March, 1888, he resigned, and with ex-Governor Hoadley and Judge Edgar M. Johnson went to New York and formed the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadley, as successors to Hoadley, Johnson & Colston.

In June, 1879, he was married to Miss Olive Sobey, daughter of Dr. W. H. Sobey, of Hamilton county. He has two children.

NEARLY ALL ONE WAY.

Governors of Southern and Western States on the Financial Question.

New York, June 8.—The Mercury this morning prints the responses of the following western and southern governors to these questions put to them:

1. Do you favor the free coinage of silver by the United States, independent of the action of any other nation?

2. Is there a strong probability that the democrats of your state will vote to put a free coinage plank in their national platform?

3. What is the feeling among the republicans of your state as to this question?

Governor McConnell, of Idaho, republican, is in favor of independent action and in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as to the first question. In response to the second question he says that he has not access to the inner councils of the democrats of the state, but, in his opinion, if those who go to their convention as representatives of that party do not advocate such a plank they will misrepresent their constituents. In response to query 3 he says that the feeling among the republicans on the silver question is the same as among the democrats.

Governor Jones, silver, of Nevada, to query 1, "I do most emphatically." To query 2, "Without doubt, as they have incorporated such a plank in their previous declarations and instructions." To query 3, "In favor of bimetallicism, but more conservative than the democrats on that issue. Both of the old parties in this state are at present hopelessly in the minority. The 'silver party' is the party in power here and on the issue of finance is uncompromising on the silver issue."

Governor Lord, republican, of Oregon—I am not in favor of free and independent silver coinage. I think the democrats of

Oregon will vote for a free coinage plank at the democratic national convention. The republicans of Oregon are undecided on the question.

Governor Holcomb, populist, of Nebraska—I favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio, independent of the action of any other nation. I think the democrats of this state will vote to put a free coinage plank in their national platform. The republicans of this state are decidedly mixed on the silver question.

Governor Stone, democrat, of Mississippi—I do not favor the free and independent coinage of silver, except as provided by the national democratic platform of 1892. The democrats of Mississippi would vote for a free coinage plank in the national convention if it were held now, but I don't believe they will in 1896. As to the republicans, we have few in this state with views on this or any other question, but most of that few are opposed to the 16 to 1 free coinage. The populists all favor it.

Governor Stone, democrat, of Missouri—I am in favor of free and independent silver coinage. There is no doubt that the Missouri delegation in the democratic national convention will vote for a plank expressing the demand of our democratic masses for such coinage. The republicans of Missouri stand about half and half. Governor Matthews, democrat, of Indiana believes in the United States taking the initiative to bring about a speedy agreement or refusal between the commercial nations on coinage of silver and its ratio, or, failing in this, he favors the independent coinage by the United States of the silver product of this country, excluding foreign bullion. As to the second query Governor Matthews is unable to predict what the democrats of Indiana will vote for in the national platform, but he believes that it will be for a true, honest and just bimetallicism, and certainly not for the single gold standard. As to the third question, he says that, while many of the republicans are undoubtedly in favor of the single gold standard, yet the majority will favor the coinage of silver upon some basis or other.

Governor Altgeld, democrat, Illinois—1. Yes, 2. Yes, 3. There is a strong feeling among the republicans of this state in favor of free silver.

Governor Carr, democrat, North Carolina—1. I do most emphatically. 2. There is. 3. There is. The leaders of the republican party in this state claim to be for the free coinage of silver.

Governor Evans, democrat, South Carolina—1. Yes, 2. Yes, and if the convention refuses our delegation will withdraw from the convention. In regard to the third question, Governor Evans does not know the republican party's feeling in the matter.

Governor McIntyre, republican, Colorado—I am in favor of free coinage, independent of the action of any other nation. The democrats of this state will vote for such coinage in their national platform. The feeling among our republicans is the same as that among democrats.

Governor Rickards, republican, Montana—1. I do. 2. They will. 3. Unanimously in favor of the coinage of silver independent of the action of other nations.

Governor Thornton, democrat, New Mexico—1. I am in favor of free coinage of silver by the United States. 2. The silverites to the democratic national convention from this territory will put a free coinage plank in the platform. 3. The feelings of the republicans of this territory are in accord with those of the democrats upon this subject.

Governor Richards, republican, of Wyoming—1. Yes, 2. Yes, 3. In my judgment, a majority of the republicans of this state are in favor of free coinage.

ALL ARE DEMOCRATS ON SILVER.

Populists and Republicans at a Meeting Presided Over by a Democrat.

Raleigh, N. C., June 7.—(Special.)—There was a remarkably interesting mass meeting of citizens here tonight in the interest of the bimetallic conference at Memphis, the special features being the coming together of prominent democrats and republicans on the silver platform. Mr. T. Leach, democrat, president, and Hal Ayer, editor of Senator Marion Butler's populist organ, was secretary. Resolutions demanding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were presented by Ed Chambers Smith, ex-state chairman of the democratic party. They were seconded by Ayer, Otho Wilson, ex-state chairman of the populist party; B. C. Beckwith, ex-secretary of the democratic state committee; Secretary of State Coke and others, and were adopted unanimously. Chairman Leach was authorized to appoint fifteen delegates to the bimetallic conference at Memphis. One of the speakers declared he would never again vote for any candidate for president from New England or New York, unless he favored free silver.

BRICE IS PULLING FOR GOLD.

But the Democrats of Ohio Are for the Free Coinage of Silver.

Columbus, O., June 7.—Allen W. Thurman, chairman, and William A. Taylor, secretary of the democratic state executive committee, have issued a statement in which they say that Senator Calvin S. Brice apparently controls the chairman of the state central committee and will not permit a call for a state convention, adding:

"The reason for this is perfectly apparent. Senator Brice, realizing that he is not in harmony with the great majority of the democratic party of Ohio upon the money question, wants time in which he can, by political manipulation and machinery, control, if possible, the declaration the democrats of the state will make upon this issue in the convention. He seems to be afraid to let the democrats of the state meet when they desire and express their independent views."

"Judging from the information received by us in the executive committee, we are also led to believe that at least four-fifths of the democratic party of Ohio are in favor of readopting the plank of last year advocating the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

Evans and Tillman Here Today.

Columbia, S. C., June 7.—(Special.)—Governor Evans will leave tomorrow morning for Memphis to attend the bimetallic convention. In Atlanta he will be joined by Senator Tillman. They will spend the night at the Kimball and proceed on Sunday morning to Memphis.

Give It a Copper Roof.

Washington, 7.—(Special.)—The supervising architect has ordered Emory F. Dodson, the contractor for the Rome public building, to change the roof on the building from tin to copper. The change will make the building cost an additional \$1,400.

Their Last Business.

Louisville, Ky., June 7.—At the night session of the republican state convention C. O. Reynolds, of Fayette, was nominated

ILLINOIS IS COMING

By a Large Majority the House Passes an Appropriation Bill.

THE STATE IS TO SPEND \$15,000

Colonel Meriam Leads the Fight in Favor of the Measure.

A NEGRO MEMBER SPEAKS AGAINST IT

His Opposition Does Not Do Any Harm Governor Altgeld Will Appoint a Commission at Once.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—(Special.)—The house, by a vote of 79 to 13, today passed the senate bill appropriating \$15,000 to provide for the representation of the state of Illinois at the Cotton States and International exposition. The bill as passed failed to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to pass it with the emergency clause, and on a reconsideration an amendment was adopted striking out the emergency clause. The senate will promptly concur in this amendment and the measure will go to the governor early next week.

He is certain to approve it, as he has favored the appropriation from the start. The failure of the bill to pass with the emergency clause really makes very little difference. In the meantime the governor will organize the committee and the contract will be let for the building which is to be used as Illinois' headquarters on the exposition grounds. The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners and a secretary. Of the money appropriated \$10,000 will be used in the construction, furnishing and maintenance of a state building at Atlanta and the other \$5,000 will be devoted to paying the expenses of the commissioners and the salary of the secretary. It is thought that the governor will appoint a woman as one of the commissioners.

The representation of Illinois at the Cotton States and International exposition will be chiefly due to The Times-Herald, of Chicago. That paper was the first large paper outside of Atlanta to take an interest in the exposition and bring it before the public. The Times-Herald has advocated almost daily state representation at Atlanta.

QUITE A LIVELY DEBATE.

Colonel Meriam, a Distinguished Veteran, Leads the Fight.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—A bill appropriating \$15,000 to enable the state of Illinois to participate in the Atlanta exposition passed today by a vote of 79 yeas to 13 nays. The bill, which was introduced in the senate by Henry Evans, a republican, of Kane county, passed that body some time ago, but when it went to the house the appropriations committee made an unfavorable report on it.

Colonel Jonathan Meriam, of Tazewell county, a distinguished federal soldier, took up the fight for the bill, and through his efforts it was advanced in the calendar. Today he called it up again, and it was read a third time and placed on its passage. The debate which followed was a stirring one.

John C. Buckner, a colored representative from Chicago, took the floor against the measure and made an attack on the bill. He said the members of his race could not attend the exposition and had not been treated as citizens of a great state. With bitterness he spoke of the lynching of colored men in the south, and declared his hostility to any measure that would benefit the south until colored men were allowed their rights in the southern states. He declared that at some of the buildings erected at the New Orleans fair by southern states the blackest Hottentot was welcomed, while colored citizens were denied admittance.

Colonel Meriam, in defending the bill, said: "I am informed that 25,000 old soldiers have already signified their purpose to visit the Atlanta exposition. They are survivors of the legions who bore the flag through storms of shot and shell as they fought their bloody way under the leadership of Sherman and Logan at Resaca and up the heights of Kennesaw until their victorious banners waved over Atlanta and thence took their way to the sea. Now, after thirty years of peace, with fraternal feelings abroad, they want to meet again under the flag it floats over that historic city, and greet with friendly clasp the brave men who fought with equal devotion for the lost cause, and thus demonstrate anew that 'peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'"

Colonel Bryan, of DuPage, called Buckner's attention to the fact that the colored people had been recognized in the Atlanta exposition, stating that they would have one of the main buildings, and as a republican he deplored the attempt to excite any feeling against the south. Other speeches in the same vein were made.

Governor Altgeld favors the appropriation, and will immediately appoint the commission which will let the contract for the building which is to be used as Illinois' headquarters on the exposition grounds.

HERBERT AND THE CADETS.

The Secretary of the Navy Has a Busy Day at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., June 7.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert was in evidence yesterday at the naval academy. He reviewed the cadet drill, saw an excellent exhibition of athletic exercises in the gymnasium, enjoyed a sail down the Chesapeake on the Dolphin, made four presentation speeches to as many cadets, and responded to a toast to him at the annual banquet of the naval Academy Graduates' Association.

The commencement exercises began with an artillery drill under direction of Lieutenant J. H. Glennon. The battalion was made up of eight companies of twenty men each. A number of evolutions were creditably gone through.

Swordmaster J. B. Corbesier conducted the athletic exercises in the gymnasium that called forth salvo of applause. A gold medal was presented to Cadet Norton, of Missouri, for the best essay on "Principals of the American Revolution." The medal was awarded by the general society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Cadet R. Z. Johnson, of North Carolina, was given a gold medal for the highest av-

erage at great gun practice. This is the fifth medal Cadet Johnston has received for proficiency.

Cadet A. T. Chester, son of Captain G. M. Chester, United States navy, received a silver medal, and Cadet J. D. Sayers, of Texas, a bronze medal, respectively, for second and third highest average at gun practice. Secretary Herbert addressed a few well-chosen words to each of the recipients.

In the afternoon Secretary Herbert, the board of visitors and other guests were entertained on the Dolphin.

The Naval Academy Graduates' Association held their tenth annual meeting this afternoon, and transacted routine business. In the evening the tenth annual banquet was held in the bathhouse. Captain John Wilkes, '47, of Charlotte, N. C., the oldest living graduate of the academy, presided.

BEGINNING OF THE ARGUMENT

In the South Carolina Registration Case.

Richmond, Va., June 7.—Argument in the South Carolina registration case was begun in the United States circuit court of appeals today before Chief Justice Fuller, Judges Hughes and Seymour.

Attorney General Barber opened for the state of South Carolina. The trend of his opening remarks was that the federal courts had no jurisdiction in the premises. He said it was set forth by Judge Goff that the petitioner was a colored man, and, therefore, the refusal of the laws of South Carolina to permit him to vote was in violation of the fifteenth amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Barber called the attention of the court to the fact that nowhere in the record did this fact—that the petitioner was colored—appear, though it was commented upon by attorneys in the lower court, and very prominently brought to the attention of Judge Goff when he granted the injunction.

The attorney general stated that instead of providing for a discrimination against any voter, the law set forth that any male citizen, regardless of race, color or condition, who had resided in the state for one year, was entitled to vote. It was not the law, he said, that caused Judge Goff to hold that voters were being denied their privileges, but it was the abuse of the law by people ostensibly working under it. He contended that the law should not be held responsible for derelictions of election officers.

Mr. Douglass made the opening speech for the petitioner. He prefaced his argument with the statement that though he and his associate, Mr. O'Bear, appeared in opposition to the cause of the state, they were in no sense against the state, except that they were endeavoring to bring about right. In addressing himself to the question the jurisdiction of the United States court, he submitted that the law was a political effort of that wrong was to disfranchise a voter and thereby imperil the federal elections, he contended that a federal court had jurisdiction.

The law, he said, was in violation of section 14, article 14, of the constitution of the United States. The section denies a voter a liberty when it takes away his vote and, therefore, the court had jurisdiction to enjoin against further infractions of the constitution of the United States. In connection with this he said that the law was in violation of the fourteenth article and in substantiation of that statement called attention to the features of the law and said that it was almost impossible for the literate voter to differentiate his right to the receipt of his receipt, or any other official paper he might have. He asked the court the direct question: "What class is the two directed against—the whites or the negroes?"

Chief Justice Fuller replied that they might have been directed against either.

Mr. Douglass, continuing, directly attacked the law and argued that it was enacted simply for the purpose of disfranchising the negro vote.

Mr. Douglass was followed by Mr. O'Bear, his associate, whose argument was largely of a legal nature. He held that the court had jurisdiction to hear and act in the case, and then occupied some time in the citation of various authorities and cases bearing upon the matter as a whole.

General Edward McCrady made the closing speech for the state. He began his argument by making a careful explanation of the circumstances which existed when they were enacted, and then proceeded to show that the law was not a political one, and that the speaker did not know so far as the record went whether Mills was white or colored. General McCrady closed his very brief argument by saying he thought the court was in full possession of all the facts and that it would be unnecessary for him to ask the attention of the court further.

The chief justice was asked if it were all right to submit briefs, but none were forthcoming. Three days were given each side in which to hand in the cases to substantiate their positions.

The court adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

GONE WITH THE COLLECTIONS.

The Manager of a Dairy Disappears on Settling Day.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 7.—(Special.)—A disappearance that seems quite unaccountable to the assessors of the Oak Grove dairy farm, over on the north side, is that of Frank Meyer. The missing man came from Cincinnati about nine weeks ago, and shortly thereafter was placed in charge of collecting the milk p. m. on the north side. Yesterday morning Meyer drove to the city and left his milk wagon standing on West Ninth street, where it was found by Mr. Henriksen. The latter is at a loss to explain Meyer's queer leaving-taking. He was to meet Mr. Henriksen at the city hall, and Meyer had paid over the money he had taken in. He was considerably behind in his settlements, and perhaps had from \$50 to \$100 in his hands which belonged to his employers.

Munger Made the Trip.

New York, June 8.—L. D. Munger rode into the bicycle academy at Sixtieth street and the Boulevard, at exactly 2 o'clock, with the red package from Chicago addressed to General Miles. The blue rider was not at sight. General Miles warmly greeted Munger. Billy Murphy, carrying the blue package for Postmaster Dayton, arrived at the terminus at 2:49 o'clock this morning.

Two Elevators Burned.

Appleton, Wis., June 7.—Two elevators belonging to the Wisconsin Malt and Grain Company, together with the office building, were destroyed by fire last evening. In the elevators were 150,000 bushels of malt and barley. It was with difficulty that the fire was kept from spreading. The firemen did brave work and several were slightly injured. Loss over \$150,000; half that much insurance.

CRUISER OFF SHORE

A Spanish Gunboat Patrolling the Georgia and Florida Coast.

ARE LOOKING FOR FILIBUSTERS

Quesada Slips Away in a Yacht from Fernandina.

CUBAN PATRIOTS DISAPPEAR SUDDENLY

The Spanish Detective Is Kept Guessing as to What Is Going On—Lagonda's Arms Shipped to the Insurgents.

Fernandina, Fla., June 7.—(Special.)—Captain Lassere, of the pilot boat Francis Elizabeth, has just come into port and reports sighting a Spanish boat cruising off the coast about six miles from the shore yesterday afternoon. The gunboat was fully 150 feet long and was traveling at a rapid speed from the south. It passed Cumberland bar northward and returned in about five hours, cruising nearer the shore, much slower than when going up. The captain of the Francis Elizabeth, when he saw her turn in toward the bar, concluded she wanted a pilot and made toward her, but when this was observed, the gunboat changed her course to a more northeasterly direction.

Great excitement was created here by the captain's report, as it is now known that the Florida and south Georgia coast is considered of enough importance by Spain to be patrolled by a gunboat. The report that several small expeditions had already left here for Cuba and that others were ready to follow has evidently already reached the Spanish government and opened its eyes to the necessity of preventing any more landings. Captain Johnson, of the schooner Greenleaf, of New York, arrived here today and substantiated the story of Captain Lassere. He says that when he crossed the bar at 8 o'clock this morning the gunboat was cruising slowly about four miles off the bar, apparently waiting or looking for something. Shortly after the gunboat was sighted yesterday the Spanish merchant ship Gracia, direct from Havana, arrived in port and is now in quarantine. So it is possible that the gunboat, which in appearance answers the description of the Palos, was two officers—that of convoy and coast runner.

The people of Fernandina, however, do not anticipate a visit from the gunboat, as she might have an experience with the health officers similar to that of the Infanta Isabella at Port Tampa. The Cuban secret council, which has been in session here for the past two days, is at an end, and the patriots who have been in attendance have temporarily left this city. Where they have gone is not known, but it is certain that they are still in this vicinity and they are expected back in a few days. Quesada and his friends went up the Cumberland and St. Mary's rivers yesterday and returned late at night. Two of the party have gone in the direction of Jacksonville and Quesada has gone, it is presumed, to some of the landings near here. None of the party would deny or affirm the story that they were waiting for the arrival of Jose Marti, who is said to be en route here now. There is certainly something of importance which is controlling their movements. Quesada has ordered many repairs to be made on the yacht here belonging to the revolutionary party. Colonel N. B. Borden, of the yacht Lagonda fame, left here this afternoon on his yacht Minim for some place in the direction of Brunswick and said to anxious friends that he might be gone a week. In anticipation of this he placed on board a large supply of stores. The report that boxes of arms and ammunition had also been placed on board the Minim, which appeared in the same issue, is a mistake and all the arms from the Lagonda, which were stored in the warehouse here, have long since been shipped and have been landed in Cuba. The detective who is employed by the Spanish government to watch this port is quite alive and every movement that Quesada or his friends made while here was noted and the Spanish authorities in New York or Washington were notified and it was to mystify him that the party separated. Before leaving here it was arranged for a meeting of a large number of the leaders to be held in this city next week.

Large Expedition Leaves Key West.

Jacksonville, Fla., June 7.—A cablegram to The Times-Union from Key West, Fla., says:

"Unusual excitement has been noticed among the Cuban population for the past day or two, and it is now positively known that an expedition of two or three hundred well-equipped men, Cubans and Americans, has left this city since Wednesday morning for the island of Cuba. It is reported that a large schooner, painted black, supposed to be the Nashua steamer Mary Jane, was seen loitering near the end of the island late Wednesday afternoon. Shortly after dark Quesada and his friends made their way on to the shore in the same direction, each armed with a brace of pistols, Winchester rifle and pack on his shoulders. It is rumored that the expedition will sail from one of the Bahama Islands."

"Generals Roloff and Rodriguez, with fifty or sixty men, left on Wednesday night on the steamship Mascotte. Many familiar faces are missing from the streets today. It is rumored tonight that another band will attempt to leave the city during the night. The customs officials are exerting every effort to prevent infractions of the neutrality laws. A prominent shoe dealer of this city states that he ordered two hundred pairs of heavy cavalry boots for Roloff. Several have been delivered last week. Several tailors have been working day and night the past three or four weeks, making clothing for the expedition.

"A prominent Cuban says the expedition which left here is the best equipped of any that has left the state, and if successful in invading will put a different face on Cuban matters. The revenue cutter Morrell left the harbor this afternoon under orders from the collector of customs, who is exerting every effort to prevent expeditions leaving this district. The Morrell will patrol the gulf and search every vessel which has a suspicious look. Every available man in the customs force has been called into service tonight, and all are doing patrol duty."

SEVERAL SKIRMISHES REPORTED,

In Which the Government Troops Defeated the Insurgents.

Havana, June 7.—A dispatch from Manzanillo says it is reported there that the government troops have had several fights with the insurgents within the last few days. On June 4th, a band of insurgents

made an attack upon a small detachment of troops in the vicinity of the estate of Tranquilidad, but were repulsed with a loss of four killed and several wounded.

Will Not Oppose the Credit.

Madrid, June 7.—Leaders of the opposition in the senate have intimated that they will not oppose the vote of credit asked by the government for expenses of the expedition to Cuba.

A COMPROMISE EXPECTED

In the Row Between Norway and Sweden.

Christiania, June 7.—The startling today by a vote of 59 to 24 adopted a resolution declaring that the existing political situation calls for the removal of the discord in the union, and affirming Norway's right to equality under the terms of the union with Sweden, including a separate consular service and a separate foreign minister. The resolution proposed that the negotiations be carried on to clear up the dispute between the two countries.

The extreme radicals opposed the resolution as going too far in order to bring about a reconciliation with Sweden. The conservatives and moderates supported it on the ground that a policy of compromise was best for both nations. The largeness of the majority astounded the radicals. A compromise is now expected.

JAPANESE AT TAIPER-FU.

They Have Established Headquarters There—No Resistance.

London, June 7.—The Times will publish a dispatch from Hong Kong stating that the Japanese have arrived at Taipei-Fu and established their headquarters there. The natives submitted readily. The total Japanese loss in the recent fighting was only eight. The Chinese have looted millions of dollars' worth of property.

The dispatch further says that as the steamer Arthur, with ex-President Tang and a number of other refugees on board, passed the Kobe forts, she was fired on and seven of those on board of her were killed and seventeen wounded. The German gunboat Itin returned the fire, killing thirteen men.

A LARGE NUMBER KILLED

And Bridges Washed Away by the Cloudburst.

Stuttgart, June 7.—Telegrams received this morning from the Black forest district of Wurtemberg, which was deluged by a cloudburst and inundated by the consequent overflowing of the river Eyach, on Wednesday night, state that fifty persons were killed in the Balingen district and all of the bridges spanning the river were carried away.

THE PORTE IS STUBBORN

And the Powers Will Now Make a Demand.

Constantinople, June 7.—The Armenian difficulty is no nearer settlement than ever. The porte has declined to entertain any guarantee of reform which was demanded by the powers and matters looking to a solution of the difficulty are at a standstill. The annual fete in celebration of the granting of the Armenian constitution, which has been forbidden for several years, will be permitted this year and will be held on June 5th.

Will Send a Joint Note.

London, June 7.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily News says that a joint note will probably be presented to the porte by Great Britain, Russia and France formally renewing the demands for reform in the administration of Armenian affairs, and intimating that any consequences will result from failure to grant the demands.

Guaranteed by Russia.

London, June 7.—It is learned that the Chinese 4 per cent loan of \$10,000,000 concluded by Paris bankers, is guaranteed by Russia, in consequence of China's concessions to Russia, enabling her to extend the Siberian railway into Manchuria.

A General Revolt Expected.

Jiddah, June 7.—It is thought probable that the present troubles will culminate in a general Bedouin revolt, owing to the beginning of the pilgrimage and fanatical hostility of the Bedouins to glaiours.

An Eight Hour Day.

Paris, June 7.—The international miners' conference yesterday adopted, by a large majority, a resolution declaring in favor of an eight-hour day.

Visiting His Fiancee.

London, June 7.—The duke of Aosta arrived at Stowe house this morning, where he was received by his fiancee, Princess Helene, of Orleans.

Italy's Minister to Chile.

Rome, June 7.—Signor Marcollo has been appointed Italian minister to Chile.

CHINA IS APPRECIATIVE.

Her Thanks Conveyed to the United States Through the President.

Washington, June 7.—Mr. Yang Yuo, Chinese minister, accompanied by two members of his suite, was received by the president in the white house this afternoon in order to present on official communication from the Chinese government, formally thanking the president and the United States government for the friendly offices in securing peace between China and Japan. The president was escorted by Mr. Uhl, the acting secretary of state, and the interesting ceremony took place in the blue room, the official audience chamber of the white house. A document containing China's expressions of gratitude was of yellow silk and ornamented with ribbons of the same color. It was about two feet wide and several feet in length. The ceremony was very brief, and at the conclusion the minister and the members of his suite withdrew.

TIES ON THE TRACK.

GRIFFIN LEADS OFF

A Movement Started To Get a State Monetary Convention.

SPALDING'S SILVERITES ARE ACTIVE

So Are the Prohibitionists, Who Have Filed a Petition Asking for an Election. Wiggers at Jeffersonville.

Griffin, Ga., June 7.—(Special.)—The Spalding County Silver League is beginning to bestir itself to have a state convention of the advocates of silver met in Griffin at an early day. In today's issue of The News and Sun the following, signed by President John H. Hunt, appeared: "The members of the Spalding County Silver League and others interested in the movement are requested to meet at Patterson's hall on Saturday, June 8th, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of discussing the holding of a state convention of the believers of free coinage in Griffin at an early date. A full attendance is desired."

Colonel Douglas Glessner, secretary of the league, when seen this afternoon, expressed the belief that the meeting would be large and enthusiastic, as he had assurances from many quarters of a good attendance. Further, that it was but right that Spalding should call the convention to meet in Griffin as it had been the first county in the state to begin an organized fight for the money of the people. Since the organization of the league in this county Coweta has taken a step in the same line, while the silver men of Butts have issued a call for a mass meeting in Jackson on June 15th for this same purpose.

The prohibitionists of this county filed their petition for an election with Ordinary Hammond yesterday. The petition is signed by a total of 51 persons, 29 of whom are registered according to law, the balance not having qualified yet. They have had the necessary number of names for some weeks, but wanted to get enough to prevent being thrown out on technicalities, as had been done once or twice before. The ordinary goes by the list of voters in the county who can qualify, which, in this case, is about 2500. The paper has more than the necessary number, and it is very probable that the ordinary will have to order an election. It must be called ten days from the receipt of the petition and giving thirty days' notice by advertisement. If he takes the limit, the best possible day will be July 15th.

Deputy Sheriff G. G. Head came into the city last night bringing Jasper Mitchell, a bad negro, and lodged him in jail on a charge of assault with intent to murder. Jasper had a fight with another negro on Mr. Charles Head's place, in east Spalding, and injured him pretty badly.

A telegram was received from the sheriff of Twiggs county yesterday saying that C. H. Wiggers was at Jeffersonville demanding a commitment today. But as Judge Smith had not passed upon certain papers in the case, it was impossible for the trial to take place, and the sheriff was so notified. The relatives of young Maddox are represented by Messrs. Hammond & Cleveland of this place, who will push the case against Wiggers for all it is worth.

Judge J. S. Pope, of Zebulon, spent yesterday in Griffin on business.

Miss Bertha Waxelman returned from a short visit to her home last night. Mrs. A. M. Nelson and Mrs. M. N. Smith returned last night from a month's visit to relatives in Houston. They were accompanied by Miss Opal Smith, who has been spending the winter and spring in Texas.

The members of the Griffin fire company No. 1 will give an entertainment to their friends tonight at the Olympic theater, after which supper will be served in one of the rooms of the Kincaid block.

Miss Florrie Jean Richards returned from Macon this morning where she had been attending commencement exercises.

Superintendent A. G. Martin, of the Kincaid mills, spent yesterday in Atlanta on business.

Miss Olive West, a member of the graduating class of the Girls' Normal and Industrial school, returned from Milledgeville yesterday.

Refused the Nomination. Des Moines, Ia., June 7.—Ex-Congressman Fred E. White, of Keokuk county, the man whom the silver democrats and populists intended to nominate for governor, has written a letter refusing to take the nomination on any terms.

SILVER MEETING AT ROME.

Floyd County Will Send Delegates to the Memphis Convention.

Rome, Ga., June 7.—(Special.)—The free silver sentiment is very strong in Rome and Floyd county, and is gaining in strength daily. Many of the leading democrats of the city and county are out and out for it. There has been for some time strong talk of the organization of a free silver club among some of the most prominent men here. The climax is approaching, and they are going to begin an active canvass. The calling of the Memphis convention has stirred them up to diligent work. Tomorrow they will publish a call which, as will be seen by the prominence of the men who signed it, means business. It reads: "We, the undersigned citizens of Floyd county, hereby call a public meeting of the citizens of Floyd county at the courthouse Monday evening, June 10th, at 8:30 o'clock, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Memphis silver convention. Those friendly to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are urgently requested to be present and participate in the meeting. Speeches are expected from a number of distinguished gentlemen.

"John J. Black, Felix Corput, W. M. Gammon, W. S. McHenry, W. M. Henry, Seaborn Wright."

TWAS MCCREARY'S INFLUENCE

That Controlled in the Anti-Silver Meeting in Kentucky.

Winchester, Ky., June 7.—The democratic district convention named Green E. Keller, of Nicholasville, for railroad commissioner from this district and then turned itself into an anti-silver meeting.

At the age of twenty-eight years he was nominated for congress in New Orleans, and later was offered the nomination of United States senator, but declined to accept, remarking, "I am too hot-headed to be a politician." Perhaps his stanchest friend was General Taylor, who, the day after his inauguration, said that "Templeton could have anything within his gift."

He was also an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln.

Colonel Templeton came to New York just after the close of the war and established himself as a cotton broker. He retired from business in 1869, after which he speculated in a private way in real estate.

He was also a private way in real estate.

Washington, June 7.—Hiram Lott, American consul at Managua, Nicaragua, who died suddenly at his post yesterday, was, at the time of his appointment, acting lieutenant governor of Louisiana through the office of president of the state senate.

He was a farmer from West Carroll parish, adjoining the Arkansas line, and was between fifty and sixty years of age, having a large family.

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TWO VILLAINS DIE

They Had Committed a Score of Robberies and Murders.

ONE SAID HE LIKED TO SEE BLOOD

He Preferred It When It Came Fresh from a White Man's Throat—Both Professed Converts.

Birmingham, Ala., June 7.—At 12:06 o'clock p. m. today, in the presence of an immense crowd, Lee Harris and Abe Mitchell paid the penalty of the murder for which they had been tried, convicted and sentenced. They died game. Death resulted from strangulation.

One night in the latter part of February these two negroes hatched up a plan to rob a man in Capitol park, on one of the principal streets of this city, and kill the first person who came along alone, and rob him. No single person showed up, and they thereupon went into the northern part of the city and killed in cold blood a merchant named Meriwether, and robbed him. They were arrested through the persistent efforts of Captain Donelson, of the police force, and confessed their crime. They not only confessed having killed Meriwether, but nearly a score of others. Among their crimes was the cold-blooded assassination of a man named Thornton, near the fair grounds, three miles from this city, and an assault upon an old farmer near East Lake, six miles from here, whom they shot down because he refused to give them money.

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BUSINESS IS GOOD.

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GIRLS GRADUATE.

A Class of Sixty-Three Goes Out from the Girls' High School.

A BLAZE OF BEAUTY IT WAS

A Large Crowd Packed the Grand Opera House Last Night.

FULL DETAILS OF THE EXERCISES

Some Entertaining Selections of Essays and Recitations—President Beatie's Speech.

Sweet girl graduates—a host of them—in their airy, fairy garbs, flitted, posed, marched before the footlights of the Grand opera house last night, and dazzled an audience of nearly 3,000.

Beauty was there, clusters of it. It was a veritable dream of fair women—that class of sixty-three which celebrated the close of their course at the high school.

This sweet girl graduate is no unimportant factor in the doings of today. She stands on a lofty eminence. Recent developments in Georgia have accentuated her importance.

This beauty, importance and power of the fair graduate was in no wise minimized last night. Atlanta bowed at her feet. Every seat in the opera house was taken and not since Patti sang has the place been so densely packed.

This class that received their diplomas was made up of some of the most remarkable young women of the state. Hard workers they, and the school course of many of them has been a series of blushing honors.

The stage decorations showed up to good effect and made a picturesque background for the members of the board of education who were seated just in rear of the young ladies.

When the curtain rose the members of the class were seated in rows of chairs six deep. All of them were attired in dainty costumes of white organdie with accordion plaited skirts, from the waists of which fell broad silk ribbons. Each young lady carried a bouquet of red roses. The exercises were formally opened by prayer by the whole class.

A swelling chorus from "Faust" followed. There were a few strong voices in the class.

The Salutatory.

Superintendent Slaton announced Miss Mabel Giles, the second honor graduate of the literary department. This young lady was to deliver the salutatory. In a clear voice that was distinctly heard over the entire house, she read the greeting of her class. She was applauded appreciatively.

The curtain fell and during the intermission the honor roll of the school was read by Major Slaton. This was as follows:

Fourth Grade—First, Emma Lou Garrett, 97.49; second, Mabel Giles, 94.84.
Third Grade—First, Anna Hartford, 96.9; second, Sadie Williamson, 95.2.
Third Grade B—First, Jennie May, 98.04; second, Mary Isham, 97.50.
Second Grade—First, Thyra Askew, 96.44; second, Lillie Gerhardt, 96.11.
Second Grade B—First, Maud Menko, 97.159; second, Edith K. 97.183.
First Grade A—First, Phoebe Hardy, 95.85; second, Gussie Gilbert, 94.2.
First Grade B—First, Maud Allen, 97.38; second, Myra Cole, 97.31.
First Grade C—First, Mabel Wright, 96.3; second, Sarah Foster, 94.
First Grade D—First, Daisy Moore, 95.32; second, Daisy Stewart, 94.01.
Business Department—Third grade, First, Leah Leiman, 97.177; second, Isabel Fitch, 91.83.
Second grade—First, Mary Morgan, 96.38; second, Nettie Williams, 95.18.
First grade—First, Ray Kilen, 96.6; second, Amy Hearn, 95.4.

Grandma at the Ball.

The announcement that Miss May P. R. would recite "Grandma at the Masquerade" called for a burst of applause. This was inspired by the attractive appearance as well as the popularity of the young lady. She came out smiling, and the audience smiled, too. In a dainty and charming manner Miss Prior impersonated the old lady who took a notion to go out to the ball and recall the days when she was young and giddy. The young lady told of the advent to the ballroom of the admirer who hung on the old lady's arm, and showed her the enamored swains whispered in her ear. Then the gay dance, and at last the unmasking. All of these dramatic incidents were carried out well by the young lady.

And They Marched.

If any one doubted that the fair sex had no idea of keeping step, marking time and performing various labyrinthine evolutions, it was only necessary to see these young ladies march. They could give pointers to the most skilled military men. Sometimes the maidens would cluster conglomerately, and it seemed that they were in a hopeless tangle, then away out from one end came winding a pretty face, another would follow, and then they would file out in twos, form fours and in a moment present a solid front. The movements were skilled and accurate. Their well-timed, "The Meadow Song" was the next feature.

A Catechism.

Perhaps the most catching feature of the evening was an essay composed by Miss Nell Rutherford, and by Miss E. E. Fitch, the second honor graduate of the business department. Every sentence was sparkling.

Here is the essay as read last night:

"Miss Rutherford's Extract from a Newspaper of 1895—Sweetest Boy Graduates: Last evening, in the spacious halls of the Grand opera house, the graduating class of the Boys' High School held its annual commencement exercises.

"Although many strikingly charming and beautiful classes have appeared upon this stage in years gone by, it would be difficult to equal in loveliness and grace the bright array of youthful beauty that greeted the audience when the curtain arose last night. Each young face wreathed in smiles and eager anticipation of the adventures soon to be met on life's broad pathway, formed a picture always to be remembered.

"Surpassingly beautiful were the costumes worn by the young gentlemen—full trousers, of purest white silk, gathered around the ankles and tied with ribbons, white velvet vests, white satin slippers, large sleeves, puffed to the elbow, the necks of the white shirt cuffs cut at shaped in front. The class color was purple, and each young gentleman carried a bunch of modest violets in token of the purity and simplicity of their young manhood. The same flowers were also worn in the hair of each.

"Round after round of applause rent the air as the salutatory, Mr. Jimmie Pearl Brown, stepped forward and read in a modest and becoming manner, an essay on 'The Seasons.' All points concerning this difficult subject were treated by Mr. Brown in a manner which showed that he well understood his topic. He began by telling the grand and glorious fact that there are four seasons in the year, and that spring is the first and foremost. He then proceeded to give a beautiful and so are the pretty flowers that bloom in the spring, because blossoms are a profusion of flowers from one's young lady friends in the spring, because blossoms are so cheap at this season.

"Summer—ah! this is a dream of vacation and the seashore, and ice cream. There is a serious objection to the seashore, however, that makes it rather disagreeable for some people. The salt breezes are so damaging to one's curls.

"Mr. Brown ended his essay with the words: 'What would one do without the sea?'

"Several songs and recitations followed. Among the number of the latter, Mr. Smith's rendition of 'The New South.' Then came the valedictory by Mr. Bobby Lou White, on 'Emancipation of Man,' a brief synopsis of which is here given:

"Unless," said Mr. White, 'the world rectifies its greater fault, and acknowledges man to be woman's equal, and the condition of the country will be forever and eternally impaired.

"Why should not man be allowed to vote? Is it not his right? Ought it not to be his privilege to raise his voice in the selection of the proper officers of his country? Is not man as patriotic as woman? Heaven forbid," continued Mr. White, 'that any one of our hearers or any one who may chance to read this effort of my pen and brain in after years, when I have been laid away in the tomb of my ancestors—Heaven forbid, I say, that any one should so mistake me as to suppose for one instant that I mean by advocating man's rights that he should neglect those duties which nearest his heart—home and fireside!

"But why should these two ideas—man's rights and neglect of domestic duties—be coupled in the feminine mind? Elections need not necessarily absorb a whole day. Could he not quietly go to the ballot and return home to those occupations which the world seems so anxious to neglect? There is no need to spend the entire day at the polls, as rows of women do, often leaving their business matters in the hands of irresponsible persons.

"There is another objection often raised: That it is unbecoming and immodest; that it is an outrage against the established rules of propriety, for a man to mingle with the crowds of women that throng the streets on election days. Women have even been heard to remark that they would not longer consider themselves in duty and honor bound to protect a man who would so far forget his manliness as to avail himself of the law's permission to vote. But cannot all these difficulties be avoided? Cannot we have private polls for men, where they will not be mixed up with feminine brawls and disputes?

"We can, and we should, and I say again and again there is no need of the excitement that the hand that rocks the cradle—man's hand—rules the world, and when man is proclaimed by the universe to be the social equal of woman, then, and not till then, will the civilization of the world be completed.

"This is by far the best and most original essay that has come from any of our young men since Mr. S. Roswell White delivered his famous address on 'Birds' a few years since.

"The programme was completed by a beautiful and affecting pantomime, 'Two Little Boys in Blue.'

"The young gentlemen were not allowed to receive flowers at the opera house and the young ladies were requested to send all such offerings to their homes.

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HOLIDAYS ARE HERE

The Schools of the City Close with Brilliant Exercises.

CROWDS AT ALL OF THE SCHOOLS

Children Celebrate Their Emancipation from Study in Splendid Style.

PARENTS OF THE CHILDREN PLEASED

Entertaining Programmes at All of the Grammar Schools from 9 to 12 O'clock in the Morning.

Holidays have come for the school children.

Yesterday they inaugurated the glad season by going to school for the last time this summer—going to school in their neatest attire and celebrating the closing day with brilliant programmes of speech, of song, of recitation and of pantomime.

It was a glorious day for the thousands of school children of the city, and a happy day for their parents.

The children never had brighter nor appeared to better advantage. In every school in the city closing exercises of the most interesting and entertaining character were given, and the parents and many other visitors who thronged the school rooms during the morning hours, received excellent impressions of the splendid system of training in our public schools.

Perhaps there has never yet been a more auspicious closing of the public schools. The children were all well trained and rendered their parts of the programme with great talent. The careful training given by the teachers was abundantly evidenced in the polish of the students.

The children were all happy. The day marked the beginning of holidays, and they left the schoolroom full of joyful anticipations of a pleasant summer.

At Ira Street School.

Miss Anna Mitchell, efficient principal of Ira street school, certainly had cause to congratulate herself yesterday upon the splendid showing made by the pupils who went out from the important division of the public schools of Atlanta. She was the recipient of all manner of praise for the excellent closing exercises of a successful term at the Ira street school, as were also the teachers who support her and aid in the excellent work that is being done there.

The faculty consists of Miss Anna Mitchell, Miss Laura C. Wood, assistant, Mary Lou, Miss Susan Wells, seventh grade; Miss Jubie Jones, sixth grade; Miss May Hill, fifth grade; Miss A. B. Gilbert, fourth grade; Miss E. Hardwick, third grade; Miss Helen Flynn, second grade, and Miss Emmeline Jones, first grade.

In the closing exercises the seventh and eighth grades united and rendered a splendid programme in which all of the young folks rendered their parts well.

The patriotic dialogue of the eighth grade, Miss McGahey, Weaver Smith, Frank Haley, Fred Heath, Rosa Lee Pinsky, Frank Shelton, James Mon, Tom Lewis, Emmet Mon, Pauline Decker, Bertha Grout, Pearl Mitchell and others.

Miss Treville, of the sixth grade, made a captivating hit with "The Pauper's Revenge," as did also Miss Nellie Foster, with "The Little Dago Girl."

A lovely quartet sang sweetly a charming song, the voices of Misses Lillian Glover and Edna Ferris mingling beautifully throughout.

"The Little Cripple," by Gertrude Denard, and "Master Jennie's Next Door Neighbor," by Barbara Denard, were two of the most enjoyable features of the day's programme.

The fifth grade rendered the following programme to perfection:

Recitation, Edie Peel, "Bessie's Christmas Dream"; recitation, Gertrude Lederle, "The Bonny"; recitation, Matt Williams, "The Answer"; recitation, Edwin Behre, "What Bessie Did"; recitation, Nellie Carroll, "The Whistling Regiment."

The lower grades all showed up finely.

The exercises at Fair street school were of a particularly interesting nature and many were the friends and patrons of the school out to witness the closing scenes.

The children were all on parade and the manner in which they executed the programme of entertainment and stood the tests of examinations in this or in that attested in no mistakable way the thorough discipline and excellent guidance that have been enforced by the efficient teachers of this branch of the city's educational system.

Fair street school is presided over by Mrs. A. H. Smith, principal; Miss Belle Kennedy, assistant principal, and the following corps of teachers: Miss Lorena Passmore, seventh grade; Miss Lillian Patton, sixth grade; Miss Daisy Davies, fifth grade; Miss Belle Winter, fourth grade; Miss Augusta Choate, third grade; Miss Carrie Villard, second grade, and Miss Alice Robinson, first grade.

One of the best recitations of the day's exercises was that by Dumont Patterson, who declaimed Henry Grady's "The South's Duty" in a perfect manner. "Great Britain and America," was another declamation splendidly rendered by Prentice Reed.

"The New South," they were rendered by Ralph Giles, the first honor man of the fifth grade.

One of the sweetest songs of the day, most excellently rendered, was "When Night Comes Over the Plain," by Misses Ethel Hall and Cora Allen.

Claude Allen, of the seventh grade, made a great hit with "The Palmetto and the Palm," as did Miss Mary Chapman, of the same grade, with "Joshua Allen's Wife."

Other children of this grade rendered dialogues in an excellent manner.

In the sixth grade Miss Julia Wright and Miss Pearl Asbury caught the crowds with their recitations and the whistling song by the entire class was both entertaining and well rendered.

Various members of the class were loudly applauded in their dialogues.

"Judge Brown's Watermelon Story" was a great hit by Joe Corvey, of the fifth grade, as were also the "First Banjo," by Carroll Smith, and "Over Behind the Moon," by Roy Allen.

The lower grades all did well and made a splendid showing, but their times will come just a year or two later, when they will surely make records on commencement day that will be remembered.

At Crew Street School.

son, fourth grade; Mrs. W. P. Davies, third grade; Miss Maude Steinhauer, second grade, and Miss Alice Lyman, first grade.

The school has been crowded with an unusually large attendance for the last year, but has surely been well conducted.

The programmes for the closing day were full of interest and were well executed by the bright-faced young folks who took part.

Seventh and eighth grades combined on the following programme:

Song, "Star Spangled Banner"; Ethel Beane, recitation; Corinne Swift, piano solo; Alex Blackford, recitation; Mabel Taylor and Gussie Garrett, duet; Imogen Tupper, recitation; song by Misses Rich grades; Ethel Massena, recitation; Emma Johnson, piano solo; Mattie Corbin, recitation; Sidney Rich, violin solo; Alma Roberts, recitation; song by eighth grade; Louis Catchesing, recitation; mandolin and piano, E. Malone, Estell and G. Walsh; Mary McGuire, recitation.

There was a debate on "Resolved, That judges should be elected by the people."

In this debate the following participated with creditable efforts: Lamar Rucker, A. D. Adair, Learner Rankin, Warner Martin, Clifton Tupper and Paul McDonald.

The exercises of these grades closed with a song, "Flag of the Free."

In the sixth grade some of the particularly enjoyable features were presented by Eloise Stewart, Richard Thornton, Amelia Mattison, Lillie Smith, Lottie Hall, Sidney Wellhouse, Lizzie Slatky, Joseph Gatins, Hattie Pound, Helen Potts, James B. Baird, Lizzie Gregg, Regina Corrigan and Josie Bray.

The fifth grade was splendidly upheld in the exercises of the day by Carrie Westmoreland, Lucius Baird, Florie Henderson, Valeria Rankin, Lela Culey, Otis Teyson, Estelle Auerbach, Rosalind Tupper, Charley Brady, Berta Malone, Annie Angier, Susie Pendleton, M. Bertha Markens, Carl Jenkins, Ivy Gray, Frank Tidwell, Viola Gray, Percy Rich, E. Weems, N. McGuire, P. Walsh, Nettie Westmoreland and Marie Gavin.

The second and fourth grades combined to render a most enjoyable programme in which were conspicuous Jamie Laird, Ollie May Shropshire, Bertha Slater, Frank Martin, Clara Hancock, Valeria Rich, James Davenport, Ella Rushbon, Robert Parker, Ida Camp, Emma Robinson, Howard Parker, Rose Moran, Lucy Bacon, Louis Camp, Pansy Stewart, William Rich, Mattie Westmoreland, Annie Gibbs, Emmie Clarke and Alphonse Hurler.

The first and third grades united in rendering an equally interesting programme. The exercises of Crew street school were largely attended.

Calhoun Street School.

This school is one of the best in the city, and is located on the corner of Calhoun and Currier streets. The children who attend the school belong to the wealthiest families in Atlanta, residing between Peachtree street and the Boulevard.

Mrs. H. R. Echols is the principal of the school.

Splendid order was maintained throughout the exercises, and the patrons of the school were delighted with the day's exhibition. The pupils acquitted themselves well within the narrow confines of the school, and the applause that greeted their efforts was frequent and liberal.

The exercises in all the grades commenced promptly at 9 o'clock. Within a short while the school rooms were opened, the rooms were crowded with the friends and patrons of the school. After recess, for the purpose of combining the exercises in such a way as to give all the visitors an opportunity to hear, the several grades of the school united into pairs, thus condensing the exercises into four rooms.

One of the best features of the day occurred in the fifth grade, taught by Miss Annie Fayne. It was in the nature of a humorous showing, the removal of the propositions of a quick desert. The children were all dressed in costume and carried out their parts much to the amusement and pleasure of the audience.

The drawings made by the pupils were notably good in all the grades, and the talent of the school was distinctly emphasized in this way. The exercises by the little tots, in charge of Misses Thompson and Dibble, were specially entertaining to the visitors, and the room was packed throughout the morning.

The rolls of honor, in all the rooms, occupied conspicuous positions on the blackboards directly facing the teacher's desk. The drawings made by the pupils were notably good in all the grades, and the talent of the school was distinctly emphasized in this way.

As the parents of each pupil entered the room a smile of recognition would dart from their eyes, and over the parents' heads a request, the children were called upon to recite for them.

Many a fond mother's heart was proud of her boy or girl, as they carried out the honors or drew forth the applause at Calhoun street school yesterday.

The speech of Master DeWitt King, the little son of Mayor Porter King, deserves special mention. It was eloquent and graceful, and full of the fire of young oratory.

This school was presided over by Messrs. John W. Nims, W. S. Thomson and John Welch.

Ivy Street School.

The reputation of Ivy street school for scholarship has long since been established. It is one of the four oldest schools in the city, and has been in existence since 1840.

Under the control of this able principal, the school has enjoyed a successful career for many years. The fact was distinctly emphasized by the character of the exercises yesterday.

The drawings on the blackboards, in answering all questions put to them, and the general excellence of the recitations and declamations plainly revealed the earnest efforts of the teachers as well as the aptitude of the pupils.

The exercises, like those in the other schools, consisted largely of musical selections, dialogues, recitations, and tableaux. It was a remarkable fact that every child in the school was so well prepared that it was altogether unnecessary at any time to prompt them.

The best of the recitations throughout the day were those of the fourth grade, and there was not the least friction or unpleasantness.

A policeman was stationed at the school for the purpose of preserving order, but his services were not required to quiet the least disturbance, for none existed.

After the early morning exercises the various grades of the school paired off, and the programmes were carried out as arranged, the pupils alternating in their recitations.

The rooms were crowded with visitors during the day, and the exercises proved entertaining to all. The recitations were all bright, sparkling and original, and only a few of the older and more familiar pieces were recited.

The members of the board of education and the city council appointed to visit this school were: Messrs. Arnold Broyles, J. T. Glenn and G. H. Rims.

Boulevard School.

One of the most popular schools in the city is the Boulevard school.

This was demonstrated by the large attendance yesterday. The personality of Miss Angelyn Adams has had much to do with this gratifying state of affairs.

Long before the hour for the exercises to begin the grounds and hallways of the building were thronged with visitors. The children were all dressed in their Sunday clothes and ornamented with family heirlooms.

The exercises in the lower grades, among the little kindergartens, were specially interesting. Miss Bessie Askew's room was a well-spring of novel and entertaining features, and the exercises never lagged a moment.

After recess Miss Askew and Miss Mary Woolf united their grades and carried out their programmes alternately. Recitations, both grave and serious, short dialogues and readings made up the bulk of the exercises.

The upper grades were prime centers of attraction to the older boys and to the

MRS. M. S. SCHOONMAKER.

A New York Woman Who Suffered for Four Years with Nervous Debility—Paine's Celery Compound Made Her Well.



"For four years I was a sufferer from nervous debility. During that time I took a great many remedies without getting any help until I tried Paine's celery compound. I took six bottles of that remedy and was cured. I cheerfully recommend Paine's celery compound."

So writes Mrs. M. S. Schoonmaker, of 80 1/2 Jane street, New York city.

Too many women needlessly suffer from nervous troubles, not only in the cities, but everywhere.

Their whole world too frequently lies inside the four walls of their homes.

Think of the many persons, men as well as women, who spend most of their lives barricaded within the narrow confines of their dwellings. Summer finds them pale and tired out. Their store of nervous vitality has been slowly brought down by vitiated air and sedentary life. Their whole system needs a thorough replenishing. The nerves want nourishment; the tissues are not half supplied with material for the repair of their parts, and the great vital

organs must have richer blood to make them sound and active, and to keep them so. The nerves and brain need nourishment.

The power of refreshing and reviving every part of the languid body is what makes Paine's celery compound the marvelous strengthener and invigorator of this century. It is this same capacity to recruit the worn-out nervous system, to rejuvenate the blood that has enabled this remarkable remedy to help so many debilitated persons and to restore them again to firm health.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, pain in the region of the heart, debility and nervous weakness, showing itself in any of its myriad forms, are dispelled by Paine's celery compound. It feeds enervated tissues all over the body. It gives fresh vigor to the entire nervous tract, the brain, the large nerve centers in the spinal cord and the nerves themselves to their minutest ramifications.

It restores faded nervous energy. It sends new blood coursing through the veins. It makes people well.

The board of education will, no doubt, select an experienced teacher for this position. This school is one of the most important in the public school system.

It is understood that one or two other resignations will be submitted to the board this afternoon.

The action of the board of education this afternoon will be awaited with considerable interest. Several changes will likely be made in removing teachers from one school to another, but all of the old ones will probably be retained.

The superintendent's annual report will be read and other important business connected with the schools transacted. The session promises to be an interesting one and every member of the board will, no doubt, be on hand.

Under the splendid management of Mrs. C. C. Knight, the principal of Fraser street school, who has occupied that position for several years, this school has forced its way to the front as one of the very best in the city.

The pupils of this school are nearly all poor, but their work during the year has been conscientious and thorough. Some of them have scarcely been able to procure books, but from this number have come several of the brightest names on the rolls of honor.

The drawings on the blackboard were not only good, but in comparison with former years, gave evidence of vast improvement.

The order of the children was perfect, and their beautiful behavior during the exercises gave rise to many expressions of surprise and pleasure. The oak desks displayed in each room as an emblematic drawing, significant of the good results to be derived from study and application.

The recitations were all carefully prepared and the exercises in each of the grades were characterized by peculiar merit, giving to each of them a marked individuality.

The friends and patrons of the school gathered in large numbers and occupied the hallways of the building.

Messrs. A. L. Kontz and W. S. Bell were present in behalf of the board of education and the city council. As in the other schools, the grades united after recess and carried out their programmes jointly.

Mrs. Knight was warmly congratulated by the patrons of the school on the success of the year's work.

At Williams Street School.

The exercises were highly pleasing. The girls and boys acquitted themselves in a manner that the many patrons and visitors enjoyed.

The first and second grades had a united programme,

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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 8, 1895.

Toryism and the British Gold Standard.

The Constitution made some comments yesterday on a letter which it printed from Mr. Otto Baum, a German-American citizen. We presume, of course, that Mr. Baum has become a citizen of the republic, for he employs the English language with some fluency, and, in other respects, his letter bears the earmarks of a domicile on these shores covering a reasonable length of time.

Taken in connection with the recent revival of toryism among native Americans, the sentiments expressed by Mr. Baum become highly interesting. To his mind the revival of absolutism in Germany, which the young emperor has preached in season and out of season, is overshadowed by the remarkable advances in the direction of imperialism which have recently been made in the administration of affairs in this country. Therefore, in all sincerity, Mr. Baum asks us if it would not be better, since a president can be an imperialist if he chooses to violate the spirit of our institutions, to have at the head of affairs a man who has been educated in the art of government from his youth up, and who knows from the time that he knows anything, that it is his destiny and right to rule the people.

We see clearly enough what is in Mr. Baum's mind, and if it be true that American presidents can play the despot with impunity, and escape the honest indignation and distrust of sensible people at the same time, it must be admitted that his argument is a forcible one.

But it is not true of American presidents who have a just appreciation of the responsibilities and duties of their position. It can only be true of those who deliberately violate the law and the traditions of the republic, and no president can do this and escape the contempt of those who have elevated him to his high position.

The pith of Mr. Baum's remarks lies in the fact that we have a president at this moment who is using all the powers that his position gives him to force the American people to accept a condition of affairs that is intolerable; who has turned his back on the common people and is devoting his whole time and attention to promoting the interests of the money power, the element that has preyed on the producers of the country from the beginning of the republic.

We have recently had in Atlanta the delectable spectacle of one of the most prominent business men of the south declaring in a meeting of prominent grocers in convention that Mr. Cleveland ought to draw a salary of \$100,000 a year and be elected for life. To add to the significance of this queer spectacle, the declaration was received by the large gathering with enthusiastic demonstrations of delight and approval by some who heard it. Toryism of the most unmitigated stripe ruled the hour, and some of the prominent business men glowed with approval.

We call the attention of Mr. Baum to this essential difference between the German empire and the American republic, to-wit: that if some prominent business men were to announce to a large meeting of solid and substantial business men that the throne should be abolished and a government of the people substituted in its place, the man who made the declaration and the men who applauded it would be marched to jail between files of soldiers preliminary to standing a trial for treasonable acts and utterances aimed at the government.

But in this free republic, the declaration above quoted and the enthusiastic applause of some of the prominent business men within reach of his voice, had no other effect than to warm the hearts of the tory element in the country, and to cause the judicious to grieve. That is all.

The Courier-Journal, as our readers have been advised, alludes to the man who made the statement as a fool; but the truth is, he is one of the most substantial business men of Memphis. He is wise enough to perceive that the money power in this free country cannot long hold the people as slaves to an intolerable financial condition unless the shynock class can have in the president's chair for an indefinite period a man thoroughly devoted to its interests. He is in favor of the single gold standard, and he knows enough about the public opinion of his section and of the country to know that that system of robbery invented by the shynocks of Great Britain cannot long remain the law unless its adherents can place a man of their own in the president's office for life.

Meanwhile, this prominent citizen of

Memphis is not by any means the only man in the country who is preaching doctrines destructive of the whole theory and purpose of republican government. Toryism is rampant among those who conceive it to be to their interests to tie this nation like a tin can to the tail of the British lion by means of the system of British gold monometallism. In the very nature of things no real American, no genuine democrat, can advocate gold monometallism or favor a continuation, even for the briefest period, of the intolerable conditions that have been produced by the demonization of silver, and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of gold, and the decrease of the purchasing power in the market of cotton, wheat and other products of human labor.

The inevitable results of advocacy in this country of the British gold standard are the decay of patriotism, and the growth of the rankest toryism. Both must be put down at all hazards and at any cost. They must be put down even if the people have to sacrifice both the old parties. There is no other issue before the country but the restoration of the purchasing power in the markets of the people's products and the enlargement of their stock of available primary money.

Troup was the First.

Hon. F. M. Longley, of LaGrange, calls the attention of The Constitution to the fact that the first bimetallic league in Georgia was formed in Troup, and not in Spalding county. The Constitution several days ago in urging the formation of similar leagues throughout the state called attention to the organization of the Spalding league and stated that this was the first one that had been organized in the state.

But just at this time the organization of new county leagues is of more importance than the question as to which county organized the first league. In several counties the work of organization is rapidly under way and we believe that it will not be long before every county in the state has an enthusiastic bimetallic league pledged to labor for the restoration of silver to its position as a standard money metal as promised by the national democratic platform.

Colonel Longley is doing splendid work in Troup and in not one county in the state is the demand for genuine bimetalism more earnest than in his county, and the strong sentiment there has been largely due to thorough organization and systematic work.

Let the good work go on, for whenever the people lessen the enthusiasm of their demand for the restoration of silver, the coils of the single gold standard will begin to tighten. Only through organization and agitation can the democratic pledge be redeemed, and with this end in view every democrat in Georgia should lend his support to the movement for the organization of county bimetallic leagues.

A Successful Year.

It is a pity that after a year of such successful work the Boys' High school could not have closed its exercises with the assurance that it would open a new term in a better building than that in which it has been housed for the past few years. It is to be hoped that the city council will in some way, find its way clear to the completion of the building already begun and that the work will not be so long delayed as to render useless the foundation which has been already constructed.

The two high schools of Atlanta—the boys' and the girls'—are worthy and most creditable exceptions to our superb common school system.

During the past year the curriculum of the Boys' High school has been broadened and the grade of scholarship raised. Its excellent superintendent, Professor W. M. Slaton, has brought to bear upon the school the full value of the resources at his command and the school has closed with a year's record which reflects much credit on everybody connected with it, and especially on the able superintendent who has had the direction of its destiny.

The Constitution takes this occasion to felicitate Professor Slaton and to express to him the thanks of the public for the good work he has done.

The city has unbought pride in both of our high schools, and it is indebted to the able management which has brought them to the standard of excellence which makes them, in every way, model institutions.

The "Sound Money" Subterfuge.

The Washington Post, which is one of the most gentlemanly goldbugs that we know of, ventures from behind the screen and proceeds to make this enlightening remark:

"If gold is to be the medium of ultimate redemption, there should be gold enough to redeem our paper or the paper is comparatively 'unsound.' For example, the comptroller of the currency tells us that on the 3d of October, 1894, there were in the national banks of this country \$1,512,230 of individual deposits. Suppose that on the 4th of October these deposits were drawn out and the money (paper, of course) presented for redemption in gold. Could it have been redeemed? Against the value of their liabilities to depositors the national banks held in actual gold only \$125,790,438. The difference to be paid out in notes, certificates, etc., would have been \$1,386,439,822. Where was the gold to meet it? In one of his speeches at the south Mr. Carlisle stated that there is in this country \$335,000,000 of gold, but that is not \$1,386,439,822, or even half of that sum. Even supposing the national banks could have obtained every gold dollar in the country to meet a sudden emergency they would still have been \$269,239,382 short of a settlement. In a word, their paper would have realized only a small fraction over forty-five cents on the dollar. At a price, in fact, the gold man's paper would not have made as good a showing as the much despised and greatly disparaged silver dollar under controversy."

The Post touches the raw spot of the gold situation, and although it tries hard to break the force of this brief and powerful statement of bottom facts it makes an amusing failure. It says that "the question is not to be viewed in this way."

Our contemporary concludes with this definition, which is just as good as any other until it is picked to pieces, and then, as we say in Georgia, it isn't worth shucks. "Sound money" is the money that passes current everywhere without question. There is no other kind. This is probably intended to settle the mat-

ter, but it leads to a hole in the ground. As a matter of fact there is no "money" that passes current everywhere without question. A gold eagle that is "money" in the United States, and that passes here without question, is bullion in Great Britain, and the moment it is offered in transaction a very serious question arises. "How much does it weigh?" It is tried in the scales, and if it weighs enough to be taken to the Bank of England and exchanged for the equivalent of \$10 in English money, well and good. Otherwise it doesn't pass for its face value.

Now, a gold eagle of full weight passes current in England for two reasons. 1. It can be taken to the Bank of England and exchanged for English money. 2. It will command \$10 worth of American cotton, wheat or other commodity. Of course, the polite bug on the Post knows that there never was any such thing as international money. We also cheerfully credit him with the knowledge that there is no "money" that passes current everywhere without question. Such claptrap will do for the cuckoo and postmaster organs in the south, who are really and truly ignorant of the currency question, but it leaves a bad taste in the mouth to see such statements in a newspaper as ably edited as The Post undoubtedly is.

The goldbug talk about "sound money," thereby meaning gold money, is about as absurd as anything can be in view of the light of the practical knowledge and experience of the people. If gold money is "sound money" today, what sort of money was it a few years ago, when it would buy only half as much cotton, wheat, iron and other commodities as it will buy now? We hope The Post has not ranged itself with that small and selfish class which believes that the people are natural born fools, incapable of governing themselves. Any man who is not a fool can reason, and any man who can reason can see, by comparing the purchasing power of money now with its purchasing power a few years ago, that the shynock cry of "sound money" is a fraud on its face, and intends to deceive.

As a matter of fact, however, it deceives nobody who isn't interested in being deceived, and the people at the proper time will show in a very emphatic way what they think about it. If, by some means now clearly impossible, the shynock class could convince the people that money which is constantly increasing in purchasing power is "sound money," they would refuse to have the producers of their labor measured in it. They have had a more prosperous experience, and they are determined, in spite of the claptrap of the shynock class, to bring about a renewal and revival of that experience.

We advise The Post to fall in with the procession in time. The free coinage of silver is a people's movement. The word we send on to Washington, therefore, is, fall in, Beriah, and work for the people's prosperity!

From Vermont.

We publish elsewhere a communication from Hon. Joseph Battell, which appeared in the last issue of The Middlebury, Vermont, Register.

Reference was recently made in our telegraphic columns from Washington of Mr. Battell's position on the currency question and of his determination to have The Constitution reach him as a regular visitor, as he found it impossible to obtain the truth on the currency question from the eastern daily newspapers.

In order that our readers may understand just who Mr. Battell is and that they may weigh his words accurately, it may be stated that he has long been well known among the prominent men of Vermont, and he served for twelve years as a member of the general assembly of that state. He is a very successful agriculturist, and by improved methods and close attention to business has succeeded in making considerable money out of farming and stock raising.

It is noticeable that Mr. Battell calls attention to the fact that the people of the east are by no means united in advocacy of the single gold standard, and there is certainly less reason why the people of Vermont and New Hampshire should be for it than those of any of the other New England states, for they have suffered most from its ravages.

We commend Mr. Battell's letter to our readers. It is worth perusal.

A little postoffice is mightier than the pen. It is thought that conventions can be packed with it.

The conservative view is that the trustees oughtn't to have got hussy, nor the girls hussy. Then nobody would have heard nothing about anything.

It is thought that the school girls are usually caddled in giving their views. They have loved 'em just as much when they are mad as when they are in a good humor.

While the silver miners (according to the theory of Shynock) are trying to rob the country, the serene gold miners are saying nothing. In the west they are mining gold at a cost ranging from 4 to 30 cents for one dollar's worth, and then when they get their gold out it will buy more than as twice as much, dollars for dollars, as it would buy a few years ago. Poor gold miners! Why should the vicious silver miners wish their silver made into standard money? Do they desire to plunder their brethren who are mining gold?

Ickelheimer started the ball to rolling and Storne and Moses want to keep it rolling. Patriotic and unselfish trio!

The republican party demonetized silver, and it is still for the single gold standard.

Here is fame. The able editor of The Savannah News wants Josiah Spatterson's fiery speech about the mighty What's-his-name put in a pamphlet. This shows that The News is in favor of what Spatterson thinks is dead right.

Editor Billy Richardson, of Columbus, ups and says that he'll show the dog-and-silver cranks what's what when he meets 'em at the polls. If there is a weak spot in the horse blanket, Editor Richardson will put his finger in it.

Messrs. Erwin, Cobb & Woolley, whose position in the legal world is well known to every lawyer, have compiled a full text of the Georgia laws bearing upon the organization of banks, powers and liabilities of di-

rectors, officers, stockholders, etc. The book has just been published by the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, and is entitled "The Georgia Bankers' Code." The book was compiled by virtue of a resolution passed last year by the Georgia Bankers' Association, and Messrs. R. J. Lowry, W. S. Witham and W. E. Kay were appointed a committee to negotiate for its preparation. They chose the gentlemen whose book has just come from press, and the excellent manner in which they have performed the work vindicates the good judgment of the committee in selecting them to do it. An interesting feature of the book is the chapter on crimes and misdemeanors, which every bank officer should thoroughly digest.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE INCIDENT.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The recent unpleasant episode at the commencement exercises of Georgia Normal and Industrial college at Milledgeville is seriously regretted by every friend of that institution. It was deplorable enough, and all this could have been avoided. We think that there had been a little more discretion manifested and less feeling on the part of the faculty. The matter should have been amicably and satisfactorily settled in conference between the faculty and the board of trustees. It seems to us that this could have been easily effected, and the unpleasant notoriety which now attaches to the proceedings would not have occurred.

Elberton Star: Time and people change. Eight months since Governor Atkinson almost insulted the Georgia legislature by refusing to be inaugurated at the time fixed by law and a special joint resolution, because his "children"—as he saw fit to call the young ladies of the normal college—had not arrived from Milledgeville on time, owing to a delayed train. These same young ladies on last Tuesday left the hall, refused to a speech by the governor, and actually hissed him as he silently passed down from the college to the streets.

Augusta Herald: President Chappell will live up to the day when he heard his pupils hiss the governor of Georgia. Such pupils are poorly taught. Governor Atkinson thinks much of the sensation of the Milledgeville affair was manufactured because of ill will toward him personally on the part of appropriators' correspondents.

Macon News: When we consider that the granting of a diploma to this young lady was the voluntary act of the entire board of trustees—some of whom are not politicians—we are forced to believe that a nobler feeling even than friendship prompted their action.

Griffin News: The Milledgeville college girls made a successful and brilliant inauguration of the silly season.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUARY.

Here is a great and seasonable offer from The Dublin Courier:

"We will give a year's subscription to the party who brings us the largest watermelon this season and a similar subscription to the one bringing the next largest. Now, don't forget the editor."

The editor of The Banks County Gazette announces that he is "running The Gazette on the double standard idea."

The editor of the Griffin News, who takes eggs on subscription, sings:

"I am so old I can't be sold,
 Unless for some tough boarder,
 And it is no joke to bear my yolk,
 And be so out of order."

"I was displayed as the finest laid
 At the county fair last fall,
 But old Ennui has been of me,
 And I'm blase, that's all."

The Griffin News says of an "esteemed contemporary":

"One of the most remarkable discoveries of a cure for baldness has been made by Editor Wilson, of The Gordon Citizen. According to his statement, 'He rubs whisky on his head until the hair grows out, then takes it liberally on the inside to clinch the roots.'"

The Dawson News is in the very front of the free silver fight, and it is doing good work for the cause in southwest Georgia.

The Lee County News states that the silver men have a big majority in that section.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

If you should happen to stumble upon our baseball block, please turn it over to S. L. Cox at once and receive your reward.

A few of our boys can't sport a horse and buggy, but they have as good walking power as ever was put into a double-foot.

"We want one thousand nice fat hens. Will you send them for the next ten days. Pay you more for your fies than any one. Bring them to us."

Americus Times-Recorder: It is told of a certain girl, whose fate, saying, thing similar to Trilby's, that when she entered church Sunday the choir, with grateful appreciation, sang the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation."

Mr. Robert Moss requests us to invite his girl to the commencement at Hollingsworth on Friday, June 15th. But as we are very busy and, perhaps, will not get to see her, we will just notify her through the columns of the paper. Come, girls, there will be something very attractive and entertaining for you.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

The Jackson Argus has the following:

"An administration man remarked to Mr. W. M. Mallet—who is one of our leading editors, and who came to this county many years since a penniless boy, and who now has accumulated a goodly store of the world's goods, and has the unbounded confidence of our people—that if Mallet would show him how the United States could coin silver at a rate of 16 to 1 and not produce a depreciated currency he would be a bimetalist."

"Mr. Mallet said: 'Well, listen. We demonstrated our ability to do that under the operation of the Sherman law, for we coined forty-eight millions a year. Now the silver production of the world is only about \$80,000,000 per annum. Inasmuch as we would coin more than one-third of the silver using nations, it is fair to say we could not get more than half the silver \$80,000,000. The rest would be \$40,000,000 of that, and we would have \$40,000,000 less than \$1 per capita, to coin. Now, as it is, it is worth 16 to 1, in favor, and when we advanced our products by doubling our primary money, we would get 32 to 1. But, if we doubled the balance of trade, where we get one now; so gold would accumulate in our vaults to the extent of \$128,000,000. Yes, sir, we cannot only sustain free coinage at 16 to 1, but it is the only thing that will save us from bankruptcy.'"

The Macon Evening Herald has this of Speaker Crisp:

"The Herald is for ex-Speaker Crisp for the democratic nomination for president and don't care who knows it. We believe he would be the strongest man who could be nominated. It proposes to do all in its limited power to induce the state convention to endorse him and to instruct Georgia's delegation to the national convention to vote for him."

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

Griffin News: Rev. W. W. Epps, of Atlanta, who has been holding services at St. George's church in this city the past week, is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson and a strong advocate of the free coinage of silver. He is a venerable gentleman of great goodness of heart, manifested constantly in acts as well as words, and his heart is with the people in this second struggle for liberty from the domination of England.

Statesboro Star: Mr. George Mallard, one of the solid democrats of Bulloch county, is surprised to know that any county in the state has a democrat could afford to endorse the single gold standard. Mr. Mallard said that his section of the county is square in line for silver.

Calhoun County Courier: As a plum gatherer, Hon. J. E. Mercer is a success. Since he was thrown out of a job as an income tax collector by the recent decision of the supreme court, he has secured an appointment as United States internal revenue collector for the Brunswick district.

Savannah Press: The gallant Pierce Young, who has protected the American flag in Cuba, and secured an apology from its enemies, is going to come to Georgia on a vacation.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Old Days.

Oh, days of the past, with your glory,
 Come back to my heart once more!
 Oh, days, with your song and your story,
 Come back to my heart once more!

For there's never a heaven so sweet to see
 As the beautiful heaven you made for me.
 The song and the sunlight—the bird and the bee—
 Oh, days of the past, come back to me!

Oh, days of the past, with your splendor,
 Come back to my heart once more!
 With your kisses and carolings tender,
 Come back to my heart once more!

For there's never a vessel that sails the sea
 As dear as the ships that came to me;
 And the lighthouse is darkened, and ever will be—
 Oh, days of the past, come back to me!

Oh, days of the past, with your flowers,
 Come back to my heart once more!
 Oh, days of the beautiful hours,
 Come back to my heart once more!

For there's never a day that my life may see
 As sweet as the days of the past to me:
 I drift like a vessel that's lost at sea—
 Oh, days of the past, come back to me!

—Frank L. Stanton

The western people are not "up to snuff." They are seldom, if ever, successful in an attempt to lynch deserving criminals.

Stick a Pin Here.

This counsel to your bosom take
 And ponder day and night:
 Beware the Georgia rattlesnake,
 But carve the melon right!

The Woman's Press Club is doing excellent work for Georgia. Some of the very brightest women in the state are now engaged in journalism, and they are doing much to advance the interests of Georgia.

Old Times and New.

Talk about the "old times"—never times like this!
 Every sweetheart leans to a lover's tender kiss.
 Talk about the "old times"—nothing like the new!
 Every blessed violet just bendin' with the dew!

Talk about the "old times" sweet their songs and words,
 But listen to the singin' of the present mokin'birds!
 Talk about the "old times" they was sweet to see,
 But this new world, an' these new times air good enough fer me!

We learn from our rural exchanges that the book agent is abroad in the land. He should come to Atlanta and shake hands with the bill collector.

A Welcome Change.

Now from his winter's sleep the alligator
 Upon the mossed log crawls;
 Now croaks the rain-crow—that prevaricator—
 The frog in sunshine sprawls.

And now from every farmhouse, vine-covered,
 Over each field and dell,
 And dreamy meadows by the daisies flowered,
 Rings the glad dinner bell!

Free silver is "marching through Georgia." If you can't find room in the band wagon, just fall in line and keep time to the music of "Dixie."

To Our Friends at Chicago.

We're glad the war is over—
 Down with the bugle call!
 The country is in clover,
 And we're kinsmen—all!

We're glad the war is over—
 No captains we obey;
 From the cotton down clean to Grover,
 We're happy on the way!

West Peachtree Notes.

Colonel Prior has changed the appearance of his house on West Peachtree. It has been transformed into one of the finest residences in the city.

A rose garden is what John Keats would have called "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." One of the rarest red retreats in the garden of Major Warren, on Alexander street, near West Peachtree. The whole world seems in blossom there; the roses lean over the gate and make the street a paradise.

West Peachtree street is in full blossom. One takes a morning ride on the electric cars is regaled with the perfume of roses and yellow jasmine, and violets are blooming everywhere.

Brother Barclay, who resides on West Peachtree, has had a hard time in the interest of the Barclay mission. He has given his time and money to the building up of this notable religious institution, and deserves great credit for the work that has been accomplished. The mission is, however, somewhat behind in funds. This is an excellent opportunity for the friends of humanity to evidence their interest and appreciation.

This Old World.

All this fair world is beaming
 With loveliness and light;
 The soft days drift to dreaming,
 And stars come out at night.

(Brethren, this world is streaming
 With loveliness and light)
 Here are the rivers gleaming—
 The red rose and the white;

And love is more than seeming,
 And wrong is killed by right.
 (Brethren! this world is beaming
 With loveliness and light)

The sidewalks of Atlanta are filled with watermelons, and we place our northern friends on notice that this is the only 8th of June. The green is to come.

SOME GEORGIA STORIES.

In Banks county a party of young men secured a hollow log and inclosed the end with a raw hide, drum-like, and then passed through a strip of leather. When adjusted, this musical instrument made sounds as melodious as a menagerie of wild animals, and could be heard a long distance. The young men commenced operation in a certain section and then moved to another, until the entire county became fully persuaded that tigers, lions, bears, hyenas and all the wild beasts of Africa and Asia had escaped and were roaming in the bay galls and pine woods of that long-staple country. The boys added to the excitement by narrating marvelous encounters they severally had with the vermin. No one dared venture out alone; the doors were barred, churches unattended, stores were without customers, and when the neighbors ventured forth they were in increased by a certain highly respected local preacher riding furiously up to the house and excitedly announcing that he had encountered the hideous monster, a veritable Bengal tiger, and only by his courage and the swiftness of his horse did he narrowly escape. Many other highly respected citizens saw the terrible animal one in a certain skirt of woods, another at the railroad culvert, another in the graveyard, on a tombstone; one swore he saw him in the church grove, and many asserted that they had met the striped animal face to face in the road, and that he was as big as a horse. If ever there was a terror-stricken community it was that of the county of Banks. But the boys foolishly let the cat out of the bag. It was too much for the preacher and those who had seen the beast. The good man and his fellow preachers swore out warrants, had the boys arrested and lodged in jail; but they were soon released, with slight punishment.

Mr. J. B. Jones, of Dublin, has an unique way of obtaining choice honey from his bees. He makes stands similar to the old style box gums with a partition or head in the middle. On this he sets quart and half-gallon jars with a hole under each for the bees to crawl up into the jars. The jars are covered so the bees can work in the dark. The bees go up into the glass

and fill each with the finest of honey. They are then taken off, sealed and kept for use. By this means the honey can be always kept fresh and new, and the bees are not ranch, as it does by packing away in the ordinary manner.

A VOICE FROM VERMONT.

A Distinguished Citizen Gives His Views on the Money Question.

From The Middlebury, Vt., Register.
 Bread Loaf Inn, Ripton, Vt., May 23, 1895.
 I am trying a new experiment in daily journals, having subscribed for The Chicago Inter Ocean and The Atlanta Constitution. Hitherto I have subscribed for New York or Boston dailies only, those cities being the nearest to us of the larger cities. Generally we have taken The Boston Herald and New York World, because these papers, more than others of those cities, in our opinion, represented advanced American thought and action. But this year it was early evident that we should have to give up The Boston Herald, and the latter half dead against the issue that is bound to control American politics and to dictate the policy of the future. Of course I refer to the financial issue of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

But I still had confidence in The World, if for no other reason, because it didn't seem possible that, having kept with the current public opinion for years, and though that policy built up the largest circulation of any paper on earth—at least according to its claim—it would at last have lost its public opinion, when it was setting the strongest, and thus certainly cripple that circulation and ultimately surrender its prestige to some other journal. I had confidence in it, too, because in the winter it began to trim its sails in the direction of silver, and was rapidly hoisting them one by one to the breeze, when suddenly this course was stopped by some one, as we have been told at Washington, by leading bimetalists, that it would be. While it was hoisting sail to the silver breeze, the very subscribers for the paper. It comes now every night filled with accounts of crime and New York politics, but utterly destitute of news and argument on the great question that concerns the nation and calls for the attention of all.

CARR HAS SENSE.

He Exhibits Intelligence When It Comes To Eating.

WASHINGTON'S DASH FOR LIBERTY

Deputy Sheriff Greene Seizes Him Before He Can Escape—An Old Negro Man Adjudged Insane.

Alex Carr, alleged lunatic, has at least one gleam of intelligence left and uses it to splendid advantage.

All day long now he lies upon his cot in a half-doubled-up position with both arms thrown over his head and hiding his face from view.

He talks to no one and when called he refuses to answer and pays not the slightest attention to anything that is said about himself. Despite his paleness, he does not flush the slightest.

But there is one point upon which Carr is showing that he has a fine lot of intellect left.

Up to the time of his last trial Alex Carr ate the jail food and said nothing. Since the last trial, however, Carr's father brings him each day a basket of food. As a general rule a crazy man would not discriminate between jail food and food brought by any one else.

Not so Alex Carr, however.

Alex Carr refuses to eat the jail food. Not only does he refuse to eat it, but he throws it out between the bars in order that he can get it as far away from himself as possible. He then eats the food brought by his father.

A strange feature of this is that the food is permitted to be given Carr by his father, after the statements made in the speeches of the attorneys in the case and the insinuations made through questions asked the witnesses.

The experts on the stand were asked if drugs might not be administered through food or in any way to produce the desired effect, and it was intimated that such was being done. However, this may be true or untrue, the fact remains that the deputy sheriff, Alex Carr and not the slightest examination is made of it.

Jailer Mardis states that he does not believe that Carr is crazy, though he has not the slightest desire to testify. Yesterday a Constitution reporter called at the jail and Carr was told his father had come, but no sign did he show that he heard the remark. His trial is set for June 15th.

Made a Break for Liberty.

But for Deputy Sheriff Will Greene's abilities as a footballist Washington Willie, an insane ex-convict, would now be fleeing woodwards.

Washington Willie was taken before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday to be tried on a warrant charging him with insanity. While the trial was progressing slowly and smoothly, Willie rose and very quietly began to go through some peculiar gymnastics. He first used one arm and then began to slap his hands in front and then behind. He increased the speed of his movements and suddenly ducking his head started for the open doorway of the courtroom of the ordinary.

The door had been left open on account of the heat and a starting crowd clustered around it to get a peep at the negro, who sat glaring at them. When he made his dash the crowd scattered, two or three people falling backwards in their haste to let Willie by.

Just as Willie reached within a few feet of the door Deputy Sheriff Greene tackled cleanly and threw him squarely backwards against the railing. In an instant several others plinked him down. The deputy shut and Willie quietly resumed the chair. Willie was sent to the calaboose about a month ago and about two weeks ago began to exhibit signs of insanity. He was taken very ill and finally when spoken to would repeat what was said. Then he attempted to get away. Governor Atkinson pardoned him and Willie was tried yesterday afternoon and found to be insane. He will be taken to Milledgeville at once.

He Was Violent at Times.

Marcus Derrickott, an old-time negro not less than sixty-eight years old, was taken before Ordinary Calhoun yesterday on a writ of lunacy. He was very quiet, though witnesses testified that at times he was dangerous.

The old man was found to be insane. Dr. Dan H. Howell was foreman of the jury in both instances.

THE ONE-ARMED PIANIST.

Professor Von Hartzmann, the Wonderful Musician, Tuesday Night.

The recital to be given next Tuesday night at the Freyer & Bradley recital hall by Herr Josef von Hartzmann, the marvelous one-armed pianist, and Mr. J. H. Denck, is exciting much comment in Atlanta's music circles.

Herr von Hartzmann is in many respects the most wonderful personage in the musical world today. He has performed on the piano with the left hand only have occasioned the most enthusiastic notices by the critics of the leading papers both in Europe and New York and Boston, the only cities in this country in which he has appeared.

Herr von Hartzmann was born in Dresden, and is a young man of about twenty-five. Some two years ago he met with an accident in a gymnasium, breaking his right arm below the elbow, which never properly knitted, rendering it perfectly useless. He immediately continued his work with the left hand only, and he is today the most wonderful performer with one hand living.

Mr. Joseph H. Denck, pianist and a half, heard in Atlanta in over a year and a half, will play the second half of the interesting programme, and much interest will attach to his playing since his reception in the east, and those who have heard him say he is in better form than he has been in years, and that he sustains his reputation as one of the greatest living pianists.

BIDS FOR CHERT OPENED.

The County Commissioners Were Not Satisfied With the Bids.

At the county commissioners' meeting yesterday Messrs. Spalding, Adair and Brown were present, making a quorum. After waiting half an hour for Chairman Collier and Commissioner Thompson, Mr. Spalding called the meeting to order.

The bids to be opened were on the laying of chert from Tenth street to Fourteenth street, and from Peachtree street to Tenth street to Piedmont avenue, and out Piedmont avenue, full width, to the Driving Club, chert to be delivered at the Piedmont park side track; on the laying of chert to be delivered at the Brookwood Company's side track; for the paving of the Peachtree road from Fourteenth street to the railroad bridge; and on the laying of chert on South Pryor street from Ridge avenue out.

Kelley & Dunn bid \$115 per ton for all three contracts. The Atlanta Chert Paving Company bid \$110 per ton for all three places. The Rocky Face Paving Company bid 98 1/2 cents on all three per ton. Mr. George P. Howard's bid was the lowest—94 1/2 cents per ton on all three places.

Mr. Brown said that he thought that all the bids were entirely too high.

Mr. Adair thought that they should all be rejected, but that re-advancing might not be necessary; that he moved that the matter be referred to the public works committee.

Mr. Spalding then said that the city engineer had been kind enough to turn over to him letters from the authorities in various cities, and that from these letters the chert had not proved as satisfactory as it

might. He thought that the prices were too high.

The bids were referred to the committee on public works.

The matter of taxes was taken up. Mr. Adair said that Mr. Armistead, the tax receiver, had told him that the defaulters' list was larger this year than ever before, as it is an easy matter for the taxpayers to pay \$1 for a release by giving a trivial excuse. It was decided that hereafter the double tax provision should be enforced unless substantial excuses were offered when a release was sought.

The board then adjourned, the finance committee passing on the various bills.

THE BROTHER WRITES.

Solicitor General Spence Sends His Respects to the Faculty.

Perhaps the last chapter of the now famous Milledgeville incident is that written in cursive by Hon. W. N. Spence.

When Mr. Spence passed through Macon on his way home from Milledgeville he had just read the first newspaper accounts of the affair, and the card he wrote to The Telegraph was decidedly snappy.

Mr. Spence explained the facts in the case—the charge against his sister and the action of the faculty. He characterizes the action of the faculty toward her as being cruel in the extreme, and says in this connection:

"She was found guilty, and the next day cruelly driven from the college without an escort, and a plea of her roommates, including my own sister-in-law, to accompany her to the train was indignantly denied. Although I could easily have been reached by wire and would have gladly gone for my sister, she was turned adrift by this faculty of such great moral standard and left to return home, if she had the heart to do so, without a friend or counsel her. In their opinion she was already disgraced and unworthy of the confidence of any one, and unworthy longer to associate with her roommates—and they seemed perfectly indifferent as to what became of her."

Mr. Spence tells of his own visit to Milledgeville, his attempts to get the faculty to reconsider its action and revoke at least a portion of its sentence, and failing in this, his appeal to the trustees. The action of the board and the subsequent action of the faculty are stated. Mr. Spence refers to the resolutions of the faculty as "a malignant assault upon the character of this helpless girl, which, in their rage and utter disregard of the consequences to her, they have published in the papers."

He concludes his card this way:

"I will call attention to a fact which is a corresponding purpose, and with a willful determination to injure my sister omitted in his statement of what transpired on the delivery of the diplomas: When my sister's name was read out of the entire audience, except a few of the college girls and this inhuman faculty, applauded her name vigorously. I will state another fact, which I am satisfied is true in the light of all that has transpired since: When I took my sister back to Milledgeville on last Saturday night, President Chappell the next day, in the guise of friendship, advised me to send her away from the dormitory and back to Macon, and I am now convinced that the real object of this advice was to prevent the sympathy of the college girls from being aroused by her presence, so that they could be organized to lend their support to the determined and unrelenting purpose to persecute and hound down the good name and character of Emma."

"The extreme and unreasonable coloring given to the conduct of my sister in the published report of the faculty to the board of trustees is certainly the ravings of a lot of maniacs that ought to be confined in that other state institution so near by, or in the production of a set of mean, heartless and cruel autocrats bent upon the murder of my sister's character. In charity I prefer to adopt the former version."

"I left Milledgeville feeling satisfied to say nothing to the public on this subject, but the specialists are my excuse for this letter. I do not believe the publication can harm my sister, because so plainly the product of a malicious heart."

"I sign my name to this and am responsible for all that I have written."

MOVED TO ATLANTA.

Dr. J. P. Rosser, of Conyers, Will Practice in This City.

Dr. J. P. Rosser, who for years has been the most prominent physician in Rockdale county, has removed with his family to Atlanta and has taken residence at No. 120 Spring street. He will at once begin actively the practice of medicine. This action is a valuable one to Atlanta's list of prominent physicians.

Dr. Rosser is a brother to Judge E. B. Rosser, the well-known president of the Exchange bank, and one of Atlanta's most highly esteemed citizens. He has been practicing medicine in Conyers for a number of years, and not only has his largest practice but he enjoyed the full confidence of everybody in Rockdale and surrounding counties. He has been a prominent physician for a number of years and had charge of one of the largest hospitals in Atlanta during the war, and the ministrations of no physician were more in demand, nor were any services more faithfully performed, than were his during those stormy days. Of course, this is written without Dr. Rosser's knowledge, for, being a physician of the old school, he is not one of those who enjoys newspaper prominence. Nevertheless, the constitution takes this occasion of coming him to Atlanta and to say of his coming that the city gains a splendid citizen and the profession an earnest and faithful worker.

WORK ON HOTEL VENABLE.

It Is Progressing Slowly on Account of the Size of the Building.

Work on Hotel Venable is still in progress and it is expected that within the next two months the foundation will be completed. Enormous stones will be used for the foundation and the work of taking them out of the quarries is necessarily slow.

The remodeling of the Gate City bank building by Messrs. Venable is moving rapidly. Already one story has been added, and another is still well under way. This work will probably be completed in less than two months, when new elevators will be put in. It will be a model office building.

TRIED ON TWO WARRANTS.

One Was Dismissed and the Other Held Good—The Woman Bonded Over.

Yesterday two warrants were sworn out before Judge Fouts by Mrs. Siste Smith against Clara Ford. The first warrant charged the Ford woman with an attempt to commit a felony and the second warrant was taken out to bind her to keep the peace.

On the first warrant she was bound over on the charge of assault and battery and her bond placed at \$100. The second warrant was dismissed.

Mrs. Smith claimed that the woman attempted to strike her and that she narrowly escaped personal injury. Bond was given by Clara Ford last night and the case will be heard in the criminal branch of the city court.

PLAY BY COLORED TALENT.

Will Present Longfellow's "Heggar Student Next Monday Evening.

The promoters of the negro department of the exposition will give a splendid dramatic entertainment with local talent next Monday night.

The entertainment will occur at Big Bethel church and will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. They will present Longfellow's "Heggar Student," and the management announce that they have secured the best talent in the colored race in the city. The show is under the direction of W. Scott Chinn. It is under the auspices of the exposition commissioners.

Board of Women Managers.

An important meeting of the board of women managers will be held at exposition headquarters this morning at half-past 10 o'clock.

Every member of the board is urged to be present, as that will be matters of great interest considered.

IN CHARITY'S NAME

The Grady Hospital Aid Association Doing a Noble Work.

WILL BUILD A CHILDREN'S WARD

And Donate It to the City—They Held an Interesting and Important Meeting Yesterday Morning.

The Grady Hospital Aid Association met in regular monthly session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock and held an important and interesting meeting. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association building and there was a large number present.

The regular business programme was carried out and many matters of interest were discussed. Mrs. R. J. Lowry presided and several committees made reports. Mrs. O. K. Bell was appointed chairman of the library committee and will have under her excellent management the establishing of the library in the children's ward. Patients will have free access to the books and magazines, and it will be a special feature of the ladies' noble work in providing for the comforts of the sufferers.

A committee was also appointed to see after and provide for the personal comfort of patients. Downy pillows will be placed on the cots and the walls will be decorated with pictures. This committee will be under the chairmanship of Mrs. S. M. Inman, and her efforts will, in a great degree, relieve the weary days of confinement in the sick room by making the place attractive and pleasant.

It was also decided by the ladies at this meeting that the female wards would be more regularly visited by them and that their future efforts would eclipse those of the past.

The Hospital Must Not Close.

After the business matters that came before the meeting were disposed of, Mrs. Lowry called the attention of the ladies present to the fact that more money was necessary to maintain the efficiency of the hospital.

"I am sorry," said Mrs. Lowry, "that the city council is not unanimous in making a large appropriation for the hospital. The need of more funds is imperative and we must have them. The people of Atlanta can't afford to close the doors of this institution, now that it has demonstrated to suffering humanity the noble work it has accomplished in the past."

"We owe it to the memory of Henry Grady to see that this monument of his generous heart is preserved and well maintained. The wards are now crowded and it is out of the question to think for a moment that we can do without it."

"The good people of Atlanta have nobly come to the hospital's rescue in time of need and many contributions have been sent to the treasury of the institution."

"We can't allow its doors to be closed against the sufferers," and with an expression that showed how deeply her heart was in her work, she said, "it must not be closed."

Every one present agreed that the city could ill afford to withhold the appropriation that was necessary and that the money must be forthcoming.

Noble Work of the Ladies.

The Grady Hospital Aid Association is in its infancy, as yet being only one year old. They have accomplished a grand work the past year and they expect to do more in the next twelve months. During the past year they have, by their own efforts, raised more than \$4,000, which has been of untold advantage in making the hospital what it is today. The association has more than three hundred names enrolled and the best and most influential ladies of the city are actively at work in the noble cause.

The object of the association is to build, equip and fully furnish a children's ward, which will be donated to the city free of any cost whatever. This children's ward will be built entirely as the result of their efforts and they should meet with assistance from every one.

In this ward will be placed a library and other luxuries and comforts that will gladden the hearts of the patients. Atlanta has several homes for the friendless and orphaned, but no provision has been made for children who are sick, unless they be placed in the wards of the adults in the hospital.

Another feature of the children's ward will be the establishing of a school for the careful training of nurses. This department will be under the supervision of professional nurses and a regular course of medicine will be taught, and all the duties that are assumed by an attendant in the sick room will be thoroughly explained and demonstrated by actual practice in the various wards of the hospital.

Contributions Asked For.

It is earnestly desired that all interested in this work the ladies have undertaken will contribute something to further their efforts in establishing the library and adding articles of furniture that will make all the quarters not only comfortable but attractive. The young men of the Technical school have already donated several screen frames, which will be covered at once and placed in the rooms most needed.

Mrs. Lowry is enthusiastic in her work and believes that the appropriation for the hospital will be made, and that the institution will have all the encouragement that is necessary to make it what it should be.

A Splendid Publication.

The following explains itself: "To the Representative Men and Women of Atlanta and the South—We, the undersigned, do hereby endorse the excellent work of the Adler Art Publishing Company, of Chicago, in their edition of the book entitled 'The Atlanta Exposition and South Illustrated,' and further state that we are represented in this volume and commend it to the favorable consideration of the social, professional and business people of Atlanta and the South."

"We find that they are using every precaution in securing the very best element of the south for their work."

Signed, C. A. Collier, William D. Grant, Grant Wilkins, J. R. Lewis, Clark Howell, E. A. Felder, W. A. Hemphill and H. H. Cabaniss.

This Means You!

Are you going to Cumberland or St. Simon's? Yes? How? Via the Central railroad of Georgia and Plant system. Why? Because it is the best line and has through Pullman sleepers from Atlanta to Brunswick, connecting closely with boats for Cumberland and St. Simon's; no bus transfers. The Ocean Express leaves Atlanta every evening at 7 p. m. Cheap excursion tickets are now on sale for these delightful resorts. Go now and avoid the summer heat. For tickets, etc., apply Central railroad ticket office, 16 Wall street and Union depot.

CUMBERLAND EXCURSION

June 9th.

The Southern railway will sell round trip tickets to Cumberland and St. Simon's on Sunday, June 9th, for \$3.50. Tickets good returning until June 15th. Ticket office, 16 Wall street and Union depot. Atlanta 9:10 p. m. Pullman sleepers.

W. H. TAYLOR, District Passenger Agent.

IT WAS PARDON DAY

But the Governor Did Not Get Through with His First Case.

HARCOURT WANTS A PARDON

He Has Only a Few Days To Serve, but Wants His Citizenship Restored. The Beresford Case Today.

Edwin Harcourt, the dashing actor-convict, has but eight more days to spend in the pen, but he is anxiously seeking a pardon.

A few days ago a letter was received at the executive department from Harcourt, making an appeal for a pardon. He gave a slight review of his case, but offered nothing in extenuation of the conduct which led to his imprisonment. He simply asked for a pardon, and based his request upon the fact that unless pardoned he would be deprived of citizenship after regaining his liberty.

Yesterday another letter of similar purport was received at the department, and Harcourt was even more urgent than before that his case be given consideration. Harcourt has evidently not given up hope, although he has been greatly broken in spirit by his year of penal servitude. It will be remembered that he went to the pen in fine spirits, and when he passed through Atlanta en route to the Chattahoochee camp, where he is held, he was dressed in elegant style, a Prince Albert coat, a silk hat and shiny patent leathers being among the articles of his attire. Governor Atkinson will take up his case in a day or two, and will doubtless give it a favorable consideration.

Yesterday was the day when Governor Atkinson had set apart for the consideration of a big pile of applications for pardon. He had a huge pile of applications before him, many of them from criminals of importance.

Among the more important applications before the governor which he expected to take up in the Beresford application. This has been pending for some time, and the governor fully expected to reach it. He began on the big pile of work before him early in the day, and when night came he had not reached the Beresford case.

"I am making but slow progress," said he, "I have been on this one case all day. I expected to dispose of several, but find this one so full of tedious details that I have not got along as fast as I expected. The governor hopes to move faster today, however. He will take up the Beresford case, perhaps, this morning."

The prospect is that a lively appeal will be made in Beresford's behalf before the governor. A number of prominent attorneys have interested themselves in Beresford's case, and it is probable that they will make a powerful appeal in his behalf. Who employed these attorneys is not known. It is understood that they state that they are working without compensation—in the interest of justice purely.

"LEGITIMATE TAXATION."

A Lecture on a Timely Topic at the Saturday Night Club Tonight.

The meeting of the Saturday Night Club will be held this evening as usual at the Church of Our Father, in Church street. Mr. Eugene Christian has been invited to address the club this evening, and has chosen as his subject "Legitimate Taxation." Mr. Christian is an advocate of the Henry George theory of taxation, and will make his address along that line, advocating a single tax on land values, and doing away with all other personal property.

After the half-hour address by Mr. Christian, a debate will be held on the subject, "Resolved, That monthly examinations in the Atlanta public schools to determine the standing of pupils should be abolished." Mr. Ernest E. West, professor in the Boys' High school, and Mr. Walter E. Ormond will speak on the affirmative, and Mr. Walter F. Andrews and Mr. Robert C. Alston on the negative.

The public is cordially invited to attend the meeting. The public school teachers, especially, are invited to be present.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

The weather map of yesterday showed the eastern half of the country covered by an area of high barometric pressure, the center of which was located over the great lakes, while over the regions west of the Mississippi river there extended a vast area of low pressure with its usual accompaniment of cloudy weather and near center of the middle Rocky mountain slope, high winds and some rain. Rain fell yesterday at several points near the lower Mississippi river and in Florida. Hot weather prevailed in all parts of the country except near the north Atlantic coast, where the late rains were so the mercury was, as a rule, registering but little above 60 degrees.

Local forecast for Friday, June 7th. Mean daily temperature 75 Normal temperature 73 Highest in 24 hours 86 Lowest in 24 hours 60 Rainfall, 24 hours to 7 p. m. 0.00 Deficiency of rainfall since January 1.079

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

Station	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Clouds	Remarks
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., clear	30.18	75	0	0	00 86
Augusta, Ga., cloudy	30.20	78	8	0	00 86
Charlotte, N. C., clear	30.22	74	L	0	00 89
Jacksonville, Fla., clear	30.18	78	0	0	00 86
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	30.20	78	6	0	00 82
Mobile, Ala., cloudy	30.14	80	L	T	84
Montgomery, Ala., c'dy.	30.14	81	L	0	00 84
Pensacola, Fla., cloudy	30.14	80	L	0	00 84
Savannah, Ga., clear	30.20	76	L	0	00 84
Tampa, Fla., cloudy	30.16	77	L	0	00 88
Wilmington, N. C., clear	30.24	70	0	0	00 82
SOUTHWEST—					
Albany, Tex., clear	29.98	82	0	0	00 86
Corpus Christi, Tex., c'dy.	29.98	80	14	0	00 84
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy	30.08	80	6	0	00 88
Galveston, Tex., Pt. c'dy.	30.04	80	14	T	82
Memphis, Tenn., Pt. c'dy.	30.14	82	8	0	00 86
Meridian, Miss., cloudy	30.14	78	L	0	00 88
New Orleans, La., cloudy	30.14	76	6	0	00 86
Pasadena, Tex., clear	30.04	78	0	0	00 86
San Antonio, Tex., clear	29.96	81	8	0	00 90
Vicksburg, Miss., cloudy	30.10	76	L	0	00 88
NORTH—					
Baltimore, Md., clear	30.28	70	L	0	00 74
Buffalo, N. Y., Pt. c'dy.	30.34	66	L	0	00 70
Chicago, Ill., clear	30.26	74	L	0	00 76
Detroit, Mich., clear	30.28	66	6	0	00 70
Lynchburg, Va., clear	30.30	68	L	0	00 76
New York, N. Y., clear	30.36	70	L	0	00 72
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., cloudy	30.20	78	14	0	00 80
Denver, Col., Pt. c'dy.	30.26	80	26	0	00 88
Des Moines, Ia., clear	30.26	80	26	0	00 88
Huron, S. D., cloudy	30.28	80	20	T	84
Kansas City, Mo., Pt. c'dy.	30.06	80	8	0	00 84
North Platte, Neb., clear	29.74	82	28	0	00 84
Omaha, Neb., clear	29.96	82	12	0	00 86

A Good Appetite.

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The loss of a rational desire for food is soon followed by lack of strength, for when the supply of fuel is cut off the fire burns low. The system gets into a low state, and is liable to severe attacks of disease. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its great merits in restoring and sharpening the appetite, in promoting healthy action of the digestive organs, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Those who have never used Hood's Sarsaparilla should surely do so this season.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

THEREPORTIS READY

Mr. Sanders Gives the Report of His
Canvass of the City.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION DEFICIENT

The Building of Hotels for the Accommodation of Visitors Is Imperative.
The Canvass Was Thorough.

The result of the recent thorough canvass made to ascertain the extent of the hotel accommodations of the city, was embodied in the report completed and submitted to Mr. Forrest Adair, chairman of the public comfort committee of the exposition, yesterday morning.

The canvass was made for the exposition and the information resulting from it will be used by the public comfort department. The report made by Mr. Sanders shows very clearly that the public accommodations of the city are very deficient, when the vast crowd that will attend the exposition is taken into account, and the immediate necessity of building hotels is made clearly apparent.

The figures contained in the report show that not over 10,000 people can be accommodated at the hotel and boarding houses; that is, not over 10,000 more than are already being accommodated.

Mr. Sanders's canvass was thorough and complete. He left no section of the city uncovered. He divided the city into sections and assigned an accurate and careful man to each section. The canvass of each section was made in a painstaking manner, and it was found with definiteness and accuracy just how many people could be accommodated.

In presenting his report Mr. Sanders points out the fact that the building of more hotels is imperative. He says that temporary hotels can be made to pay and that steps should be taken to erect them at once.

He points out the fact also that at least one negro hotel should be built. He is of the opinion that a great many colored people will be here, and his canvass discloses the fact that the present accommodations are insufficient for the necessity that will be created by the throng of visitors.

The information secured by Mr. Sanders will be placed on file in the public comfort department, and will be used in assigning exposition visitors. A chief of this bureau will be selected soon, and then it will be one of the important departments of the exposition. Mr. Sanders deserves a great deal of credit for the accuracy and thoroughness of his work.

Mr. Sanders's report is in full as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1895.—Mr. Forrest Adair, Chairman of the Public Comfort Committee: In accordance with your request, I beg herewith to submit a consolidated statement of the facts regarding the lodging and boarding of exposition visitors, gleaned from a house-to-house canvass of the entire city.

"The itemized record from which this report is made has been carefully compiled by streets and numbers, with names of occupants at each house, and shows the number of rooms and the number of visitors who can be accommodated with board and lodging, or either, and at what prices. These memoranda accompany this report, and, in my judgment, should be preserved. They will be of material aid to your committee during the months in which the exposition is in progress.

"In 1,000 private residences, lodgers can be accommodated, at high pressure, to the number of 3,850.

"The boarding houses of the city, numbering 234, claim to be able to accommodate 3,850.

"The hotels at present in the city, including such private hotels as the Leland, Ballard house, etc., can take 4,222—a total of 18,475.

"It must be understood that the above figures from residences, boarding houses and hotels represent all who can possibly be taken care of.

"You will see that the percentage of visitors to private residences is relatively small, and the accommodations furnished will necessarily be of a very crowded nature.

"The cost of lodging seems to be generally put at \$1 per day, or \$2 when board is included, except at those hotels, where the cost was not so stated.

"A large number of visitors, probably 5,000 per day, I find will be entertained at private homes by friends and relatives, and in carefully considering the actual capacity of Atlanta, these 5,000 should be added to the figures just given, because they will be exposition visitors and will come as such, but will not need to be considered by the department of public comfort.

"These will be entertained largely by the residents of Peachtree, Washington and similar streets.

"It has been intimated that inasmuch as a special department of the exposition is devoted to the negroes and colored people, some provision should be made for the accommodation of colored visitors. I found upon inquiry that a number of colored people have already been accommodated, and that the colored visitors to place where they can secure accommodations. This committee will undoubtedly work in harmony with the department of public comfort.

"All the visitors of the average middle class—those who are in the habit of patronizing first-class hotels—will fall in line with the accommodations which they desire, and to which they are accustomed. Undoubtedly some steps should be taken immediately to have erected temporary hotels, on a first-class plan, so far as rooms and cuisine are concerned, for the accommodation of this class, and I fully believe they would prove a paying investment.

"The question of board for visitors is not, in my opinion, an important one. The hotels and restaurants now here, and the certainty that others will be started, as well as the fact that there will be several in the exposition grounds, will meet the want in that direction.

"A healthy feature noticed during the canvass was a disposition among a good many people to fit up rooms for sleeping in the upper part of business houses, formerly occupied as offices. Some of these have already been prepared and are quite handsomely furnished as bedrooms.

"In one such building already so fitted up fifty or sixty people can be so accommodated. We have several other streets near the business center having good blocks of brick buildings, the upper stories of which could be fitted up, and it might be well for your committee to bring this matter to the attention of the owners of such buildings.

"A negro hotel should also, in my opinion, be built. It is not only in constant demand during the exposition, but would prove a profitable investment for all time.

"A lot of vacant houses were found during the canvass, but the bulk of them were either small shanties or uninhabitable, and, therefore, no notice was taken of them.

"In order to get the location of furnished rooms to rent, it would, in my opinion, be a good plan for your committee to induce the daily papers to run 'rooms to rent' advertisements in their columns at a merely nominal price during the exposition. It is a well-known fact that the average visitor will much prefer to find out something by getting it from a paper than by application to your department of public comfort.

"During the canvass the hostelry of Sheriff Barnes, on Fraser street, was visited by the canvasser in that territory, but in consequence of the unusual pressure of visitors from the mountains, it was found that few, if any, extra visitors can be taken. In view of the fact that the exposition will induce visitors to come to Atlanta who should certainly be cared for by Mr. Barnes, it would seem that your

committee should take steps to have the capacity of the sheriff's establishment enlarged. Respectfully submitted,
H. G. SAUNDERS.

CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

A Committee Appointed to Arrange the Plan for One.

Another step was taken yesterday in the direction of securing a religious congress as a feature of the exposition.

The matter has been agitated for some time and has met with favorable consideration. Dr. Spaulding was first to suggest it to the exposition management and in a very strong speech he urged that it would be an excellent feature, not only in point of attractiveness, but would do much toward broadening the thought and improving the views of the visitors to the great show.

Yesterday afternoon a committee was appointed from the executive board to formulate a plan for the congress and to take the necessary steps to secure it.

In his advocacy of the congress Dr. Spaulding said that no feature of the world's fair was more interesting to the average mind than the great parliament of religion, and while a congress of such great extent would not be possible in Atlanta, still a splendid congress could be held here.

"The most interesting book that has been published in many years," said he, "is the report of the proceedings of that congress. It gives the thought of all the creeds and is educational in a high degree. I think nothing would show that our exposition is pitched upon a high, broad plane, so much as the holding of a religious congress."

After considering the matter the following committee was appointed by the executive board yesterday afternoon: Messrs. Spaulding, Mims, Evans and Northern. These gentlemen will take up the question without delay.

To See the President.

Today at noon the special exposition committee appointed to invite President Cleveland and his cabinet to be present at the opening of the exposition will leave for Washington. They will leave in a private car furnished by the Southern railway, which will be attached to the Southern's elegant vestibuled train.

Mr. H. H. Cabanis is chairman of the committee and will be at the head of the party. Those who will go are: Mayor King, W. A. Hemphill, Stewart F. Woodson, J. C. Oakes, Alex. W. Smith, Frank P. Rice, H. L. Wilson, A. J. West, G. W. Harrison and Eugene C. Spaulding. The party will reach Washington Sunday morning and will stop at the Arlington. They will spend Sunday very quietly and on Monday will make an appointment with the president. It is expected that they will call on the president at the white house on Tuesday morning. At that time he will formally be invited to attend the opening exercises of the exposition.

The party will remain in Washington until Wednesday morning. Several of them will go to New York on business.

The exposition committee feels very hopeful that the president will accept their invitation. It is understood that he has already intimated in conversation that he expected to be here and the committee has every reason for believing that he will make a favorable reply.

A BRILLIANT EVENT.

Next Week Brings a Great Concert at the New Lyceum.

Although the playhouses have practically closed the season is by no means over. Next Thursday evening at the new Lyceum theater a genuinely good concert is scheduled for the benefit of the woman's department of the exposition.

The affair is assuming magnificent proportions, and gives promise of being one of the most delightful as well as one of the most interesting events that has occurred in a long time.

While the programme has not been quite completed, it is safe to say that every feature of the entertainment will prove to be unusually attractive.

A complete programme, giving everything in detail, will be published tomorrow.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MR. GAINES TO SPEAK.

He Will Address the Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A. Tomorrow.

Mr. W. W. Gaines, an earnest Christian worker and a very interesting speaker, will conduct the service for the railroad men at the rooms of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, 44½ East Alabama street, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Dr. C. Wages, of the Georgia road, will conduct the singing, and Mr. T. S. McCarter will preside at the piano. The hall is as cool and pleasant as can be found in the city and an hour may be spent at this meeting with pleasure and profit.

All railroad, telegraph, express and railway mail service men, and all who would like to help on or enjoy this work, are invited to be present.

The Plant System Ocean Express. Leaves Atlanta every day by Central railroad at 7 p. m., arriving in Brunswick at 7:30 a. m., connecting at Plant system dock for St. Simons and Cumberland, returning leaving at 6:50 p. m., arriving Atlanta at 7:45 a. m. Through Pullman cars. Baggage checked to and from island.

Atlanta to Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and return by Southern railway. Leave every Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. For rates, schedules and all information apply to Kimball house corner ticket office.

WANTED—To Exchange. WANTED—To exchange a very desirable close in home for unincumbered house and lot in West End worth about \$500. My place is the prettiest close in home on the north side. Address Desirable, cure Constitution. mar25-6m

ROOMS FOR RENT. FOR RENT—Lovely rooms, newly furnished, with every convenience, with or without board. Apply at 139 Ivy street.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, gas, hot and cold water, 100 North Pryor street, opposite Hotel Marion.

ROOMS FOR RENT—For housekeeping, for lodgers, for office; also, desirable boarding houses furnished; large selection at Room Exchange, 6 Walton street. apr16-1m

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate. FOR SALE—16-room house, centrally located; all furnished; good servants in house; 45 and 47 East Mitchell street. June 8-13t

FOR SALE—The Sam Small residence on Capitol avenue, lot 33x20, 14 rooms, one of the most desirable locations in the city for choice home or for boarding house. Easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co. sat sun

THREE-STORY, sixteen-room brick house, close in for sale for \$5,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marietta street. may24-1f

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CUMBERLAND EXCURSION

June 9th.

The Southern railway will sell round trip tickets Atlanta to Cumberland island on Sunday, June 9th, for \$9.50. Tickets good returning until June 15th. Ticket office Kimball house corner. Train leaves Atlanta 9:10 p. m., Pullman sleepers.

District Passenger Agent.

ATTENTION B. P. O. E.

Half Fare for the Round Trip to Cumberland Island.

For the reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Southern railway will sell round trip tickets from Chattanooga, Atlanta and Macon to Cumberland Island, Ga., and return, at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on June 9th, good to return until June 15, 1895. Apply Southern railway ticket agent, Kimball house corner, through Brunswick sleeper leaves Atlanta 9:10 p. m., arriving in Brunswick 7 a. m., connecting closely with steamer for Cumberland island. may25-25 31 jun2-4

Don't Miss It! What?

The Ocean Express for Cumberland and St. Simons Island via Central Railroad of Georgia and Plant system. Leaves Atlanta every evening at 6:50 p. m., arriving Atlanta at 7:45 a. m. Through Pullman sleepers to Brunswick. June 8-1w

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

Examinations Begin at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday, June 13th.

Preliminary and final examinations for entrance to the Freshman class of the department will be held in Atlanta at the Young Men's Christian Association building, beginning at 10 a. m. on Thursday, June 13th, and continuing through the afternoon of Friday. Candidates should send in their names to C. W. Otley, Boys' High school. Francis L. Patton, president. may25, June 1, 8, 12

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BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

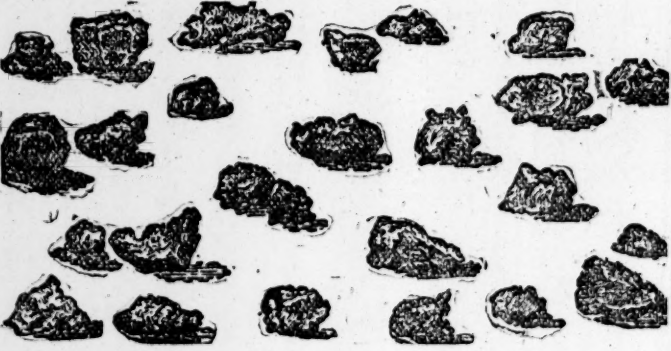
Nature's Remedy in Bright's Disease, Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Rheumatism—The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder—This Water goes by Special Order to Paris for use in These Maladies.

THE BEST TABLE WATER.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent for Uric Acid, says:

"Nothing I could say would add to the well-known reputation of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER. I have tried it with good result in Uric Acid Diathesis, Rheumatism and Gout, and with this object I have ordered it to Europe, from Coleman & Rogers, of Baltimore. Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the Carbonate of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER. Nature's mode of solution and division in water which has passed through Lepidolite and Spodumene Mineral formations."

The following plate is from a photograph and represents the exact size and shape of some of the largest specimens of an ounce of calcium disphosphate discharged by Dr. B. J. Weistling, of Middleburg, Ohio. They were taken from the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER preserved by his son, Dr. J. Weir Weistling.



Dr. William B. Towles, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia:

"Buffalo Lithia Springs belong to the Alkaline, or perhaps to the Alkaline-Saline Class, for they have proved far more efficacious in many diseased conditions than any of the simple Alkaline waters."

"I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Stone in the Bladder, and in all Diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, I know of no remedy at all comparable to it."

"Its effects are marked in causing a disappearance of albumen from the urine. In a single case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, I witnessed decided beneficial results from its use, and from its action in this case I should have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease."

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Prof. of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Dept. of University of N.Y.: "For the past four years I have used BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of Chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in gouty and rheumatic subjects, with marked benefit."

Dr. W. T. Howard, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children in the University of Maryland, says: "If I were called upon to state from what mineral waters I have seen the greatest and most unmistakable amount of good accrue in the largest number of cases in a general way, I would unhesitatingly say the Buffalo Springs, in Mecklenburg Co., Virginia."

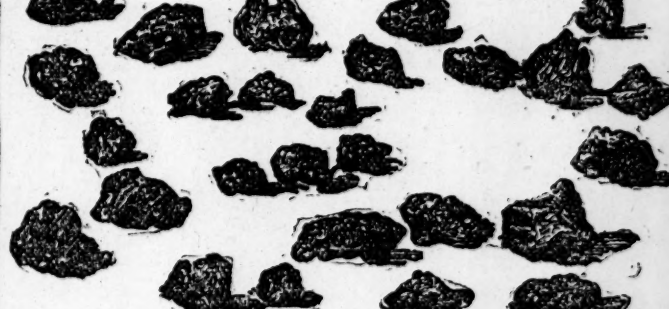
Roberts Bartholow, M. A., LL.D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Etc.:—"The BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is the best table water known to me, and I have some experience of them all."

This Water is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half gallon bottles, \$5.00 f.o.b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address. Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

Case of Mr. R. L. Roys, of Meriden, Conn.

The following plate is from a photograph, which accompanies a report, made by Dr. C. H. Davis, of Meriden, Conn., of the case of Mr. R. L. Roys—Stone in the Bladder. It is from the New England Medical Monthly for July, 1890 (see page 108 of that journal), and represents some of the largest specimens of Dissolved Stone discharged by Mr. R. L. Roys, after the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER under the action of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.



"The photograph herewith is a correct representation, and exact size, of some of the largest specimens of Calcium disphosphate discharged by Mr. Roys."

Dr. G. Halstead Boyland, of the Faculty of Paris, and the University of Leipzig, 73 Avenue D'Auteuil, Paris.

"In case of Bright's Disease, in which albumen in the urine reached as high as fifty per cent, BUFFALO LITHIA WATER gradually known it, under a course of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER daily diminished and finally disappeared; at the same time the alarming symptoms were relieved and the sufferers restored to health."

Dr. William A. Hammond, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired): "I have for some BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in cases of affection of the nervous system complicated with Bright's Disease of the kidneys or with Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory, and as a matter of prime importance it is not to be forgotten that the composition of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is such and the experience of its use so complete, that no doubt exists of its great power, not only as a solvent for calculi already in the bladder, but of the diseases of such calculi existing in the blood."

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WANTED—Agents.

WANTED—Agents to take orders by sample at home or travel; expenses and salary or commission to right party. Samples sent on application. Address, with stamp, Lock Box 425, New York City. July 2-21t

ARE YOU HONEST, Sober, Industrious? If so engage with us for 1895, \$300 a month, \$3,000 a year. You can make it easily six hours a day. Our agents do not complain of hard times. Why? They are making money selling our Perfection Dish Washer, the only practical family washer manufactured; washes, dries and polishes dishes perfectly in two minutes; saves water, saves time, saves money. It operates it easily; cheap and durable, weight thirteen pounds; made of anti-rust steel, capacity 300 pieces; \$30.00 for a dish washer. Each agent's territory protected; no competition. We furnish sample (weighs six pounds) in nice case to lady agents to take orders with agent made \$24.33 first ten days. Address, for full particulars, Perfection Dish Washer Co., Englewood, Ill. June25-2m

WANTED—Business man to assist in securing the matter for the great illustrated work of the exposition. Address: Art Publishing Co., 409 Equitable building, sat sun

WANTED—An experienced collector to travel in Florida. Address: sat sun

WANTED—A superintendent for the West Point public schools. Recommendations as to character and qualifications will be required. Examination of applicants will be held Friday, the 14th of June; the election Monday, the 18th. J. S. Horsley, chairman committee. Salary, \$1,000. June-24

WANTED—To employ man to canvass insurance on commission (not fee). Fine opportunity and unlimited field; compensation handsome for right man; established office in Atlanta; \$300 guaranteed per month; applicant must be experienced and successful; all communications treated strictly confidential. Answer, giving reference and experience, 747. June6-1t

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating the complexion; also book for a stamp, John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. July-24

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BUREAU OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, GOVERNMENT

Assisted by Unfavorable Weather, Government
Fluctuations in Wheat and Cotton.
UNFAVORABLE REPORTS ARE EXPECTED

Cotton Gained a Few Points Yesterday and
Wheat is Fractionally Higher.
Stocks Closed Strong.

New York, June 7.—A lower range of prices prevailed at the stock exchange early in the day, owing mainly to the receipts of selling orders from London, a fresh batch of unfavorable crop reports from the west and continued liquidations in New York of Susquehanna and Western, Cordage, Reading, Johnson, North American and other lower priced stocks. The reduction of the Chicago and Northwest wheat to the common stock to 1½ per cent yesterday was used against the Grangers, and the general list sympathized to some extent. Outside of Susquehanna and Western, however, the losses were by no means great. The stock named fell 4 per cent for the preferred to 2½ and 1½ for the common to 6 per cent. The decline otherwise was ½ to 1½ per cent, the latter in Jersey Central, which touched 57½. Reading fell 1½ to 57½. Rubber 1½ to 40½ and Northwest, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan, Kansas and Texas preferred and Tennessee Coal and Iron each about 1 per cent. The Cordage shares sold at the lowest figures on record—namely, 1½ for the common, 3½ for the preferred, and 7 for the guaranteed. The market experienced a change for the better with the announcement that the directors of the American Refining company at a meeting this afternoon had declared the regular dividend of 3 per cent on the common and 1½ per cent on the preferred stock. This started a latent short interest into covering and a rapid rise from 117½ to 118½ ensued. The stock replied so promptly that the bears in other parts of the list took alarm, and under moderate purchases a general rally ensued. The advance was far more rapid than the early decline in a number of instances. Consolidated Gas rose ½ to 25½, common 1½ to 26½, Minnesota Iron ½ to 83, Lake Shore 1½ to 98½ and Tennessee Coal and Iron 1½ to 29½. Commercial Cable sold at 12 points on the common and the last previously reported sale. In the usually active stocks the recovery was equal to ½ to 1½ per cent, and the market left off strong in tone. The sales aggregated 249,367 shares.

The largest transactions were 30,000 shares of Sugar, 28,000 of New York, Susquehanna and Western preferred, 24,000 of Reading, 11,000 of Burlington and Quincy, 11,000 of St. Paul and 10,000 of United States Rubber; 24,000 shares were listed stocks and 45,000 unlisted.

Railway and miscellaneous bonds were lower. The transactions aggregated 1,753,000.

Treasury balances: Gold, \$35,256,000; currency, \$65,123,000.

Money on call easy at 10½ to 11½ per cent; last loan at 11½ closing at 1½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 2½ to 3 per cent.

Bar silver 67½.

Mexican dollars 55½.

Sterling exchange firm with actual business in banks at 48½ to 49½ for 60 days and 48½ to 49½ for 90 days; commercial bills \$4.87½ to \$4.88.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds quiet.

Railroad bonds in the main firm.

Silver at the board was dull.

London, June 7.—Bar silver 30.9-162. Paris advances quote 3 per cent rent 102 francs 4½ centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am. Cotton Oil 27½, 28½, 29½, 30½, 31½, 32½, 33½, 34½, 35½, 36½, 37½, 38½, 39½, 40½, 41½, 42½, 43½, 44½, 45½, 46½, 47½, 48½, 49½, 50½, 51½, 52½, 53½, 54½, 55½, 56½, 57½, 58½, 59½, 60½, 61½, 62½, 63½, 64½, 65½, 66½, 67½, 68½, 69½, 70½, 71½, 72½, 73½, 74½, 75½, 76½, 77½, 78½, 79½, 80½, 81½, 82½, 83½, 84½, 85½, 86½, 87½, 88½, 89½, 90½, 91½, 92½, 93½, 94½, 95½, 96½, 97½, 98½, 99½, 100½, 101½, 102½, 103½, 104½, 105½, 106½, 107½, 108½, 109½, 110½, 111½, 112½, 113½, 114½, 115½, 116½, 117½, 118½, 119½, 120½, 121½, 122½, 123½, 124½, 125½, 126½, 127½, 128½, 129½, 130½, 131½, 132½, 133½, 134½, 135½, 136½, 137½, 138½, 139½, 140½, 141½, 142½, 143½, 144½, 145½, 146½, 147½, 148½, 149½, 150½, 151½, 152½, 153½, 154½, 155½, 156½, 157½, 158½, 159½, 160½, 161½, 162½, 163½, 164½, 165½, 166½, 167½, 168½, 169½, 170½, 171½, 172½, 173½, 174½, 175½, 176½, 177½, 178½, 179½, 180½, 181½, 182½, 183½, 184½, 185½, 186½, 187½, 188½, 189½, 190½, 191½, 192½, 193½, 194½, 195½, 196½, 197½, 198½, 199½, 200½, 201½, 202½, 203½, 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370½, 371½, 372½, 373½, 374½, 375½, 376½, 377½, 378½, 379½, 380½, 381½, 382½, 383½, 384½, 385½, 386½, 387½, 388½, 389½, 390½, 391½, 392½, 393½, 394½, 395½, 396½, 397½, 398½, 399½, 400½, 401½, 402½, 403½, 404½, 405½, 406½, 407½, 408½, 409½, 410½, 411½, 412½, 413½, 414½, 415½, 416½, 417½, 418½, 419½, 420½, 421½, 422½, 423½, 424½, 425½, 426½, 427½, 428½, 429½, 430½, 431½, 432½, 433½, 434½, 435½, 436½, 437½, 438½, 439½, 440½, 441½, 442½, 443½, 444½, 445½, 446½, 447½, 448½, 449½, 450½, 451½, 452½, 453½, 454½, 455½, 456½, 457½, 458½, 459½, 460½, 461½, 462½, 463½, 464½, 465½, 466½, 467½, 468½, 469½, 470½, 471½, 472½, 473½, 474½, 475½, 476½, 477½, 478½, 479½, 480½, 481½, 482½, 483½, 484½, 485½, 486½, 487½, 488½, 489½, 490½, 491½, 492½, 493½, 494½, 495½, 496½, 497½, 498½, 499½, 500½, 501½, 502½, 503½, 504½, 505½, 506½, 507½, 508½, 509½, 510½, 511½, 512½, 513½, 514½, 515½, 516½, 517½, 518½, 519½, 520½, 521½, 522½, 523½, 524½, 525½, 526½, 527½, 528½, 529½, 530½, 531½, 532½, 533½, 534½, 535½, 536½, 537½, 538½, 539½, 540½, 541½, 542½, 543½, 544½, 545½, 546½, 547½, 548½, 549½, 550½, 551½, 552½, 553½, 554½, 555½, 556½, 557½, 558½, 559½, 560½, 561½, 562½, 563½, 564½, 565½, 566½, 567½, 568½, 569½, 570½, 571½, 572½, 573½, 574½, 575½, 576½, 577½, 578½, 579½, 580½, 581½, 582½, 583½, 584½, 585½, 586½, 587½, 588½, 589½, 590½, 591½, 592½, 593½, 594½, 595½, 596½, 597½, 598½, 599½, 600½, 601½, 602½, 603½, 604½, 605½, 606½, 607½, 608½, 609½, 610½, 611½, 612½, 613½, 614½, 615½, 616½, 617½, 618½, 619½, 620½, 621½, 622½, 623½, 624½, 625½, 626½, 627½, 628½, 629½, 630½, 631½, 632½, 633½, 634½, 635½, 636½, 637½, 638½, 639½, 640½, 641½, 642½, 643½, 644½, 645½, 646½, 647½, 648½, 649½, 650½, 651½, 652½, 653½, 654½, 655½, 656½, 657½, 658½, 659½, 660½, 661½, 662½, 663½, 664½, 665½, 666½, 667½, 668½, 669½, 670½, 671½, 672½, 673½, 674½, 675½, 676½, 677½, 678½, 679½, 680½, 681½, 682½, 683½, 684½, 685½, 686½, 687½, 688½, 689½, 690½, 691½, 692½, 693½, 694½, 695½, 696½, 697½, 698½, 699½, 700½, 701½, 702½, 703½, 704½, 705½, 706½, 707½, 708½, 709½, 710½, 711½, 712½, 713½, 714½, 715½, 716½, 717½, 718½, 719½, 720½, 721½, 722½, 723½, 724½, 725½, 726½, 727½, 728½, 729½, 730½, 731½, 732½, 733½, 734½, 735½, 736½, 737½, 738½, 739½, 740½, 741½, 742½, 743½, 744½, 745½, 746½, 747½, 748½, 749½, 750½, 751½, 752½, 753½, 754½, 755½, 756½, 757½, 758½, 759½, 760½, 761½, 762½, 763½, 764½, 765½, 766½, 767½, 768½, 769½, 770½, 771½, 772½, 773½, 774½, 775½, 776½, 777½, 778½, 779½, 780½, 781½, 782½, 783½, 784½, 785½, 786½, 787½, 788½, 789½, 790½, 791½, 792½, 793½, 794½, 795½, 796½, 797½, 798½, 799½, 800½, 801½, 802½, 803½, 804½, 805½, 806½, 807½, 808½, 809½, 810½, 811½, 812½, 813½, 814½, 815½, 816½, 817½, 818½, 819½, 820½, 821½, 822½, 823½, 824½, 825½, 826½, 827½, 828½, 829½, 830½, 831½, 832½, 833½, 834½, 835½, 836½, 837½, 838½, 839½, 840½, 841½, 842½, 843½, 844½, 845½, 846½, 847½, 848½, 849½, 850½, 851½, 852½, 853½, 854½, 855½, 856½, 857½, 858½, 859½, 860½, 861½, 862½, 863½, 864½, 865½, 866½, 867½, 868½, 869½, 870½, 871½, 872½, 873½, 874½, 875½, 876½, 877½, 878½, 879½, 880½, 881½, 882½, 883½, 884½, 885½, 886½, 887½, 888½, 889½, 890½, 891½, 892½, 893½, 894½, 895½, 896½, 897½, 898½, 899½, 900½, 901½, 902½, 903½, 904½, 905½, 906½, 907½, 908½, 909½, 910½, 911½, 912½, 913½, 914½, 915½, 916½, 917½, 918½, 919½, 920½, 921½, 922½, 923½, 924½, 925½, 926½, 927½, 928½, 929½, 930½, 931½, 932½, 933½, 934½, 935½, 936½, 937½, 938½, 939½, 940½, 941½, 942½, 943½, 944½, 945½, 946½, 947½, 948½, 949½, 950½, 951½, 952½, 953½, 954½, 955½, 956½, 957½, 958½, 959½, 960½, 961½, 962½, 963½, 964½, 965½, 966½, 967½, 968½, 969½, 970½, 971½, 972½, 973½, 974½, 975½, 976½, 977½, 978½, 979½, 980½, 981½, 982½, 983½, 984½, 985½, 986½, 987½, 988½, 989½, 990½, 991½, 992½, 993½, 994½, 995½, 996½, 997½, 998½, 999½, 1000½.

The following are closing bids:

Am. Cotton Oil 27½, 28½, 29½, 30½, 31½, 32½, 33½, 34½, 35½, 36½, 37½, 38½, 39½, 40½, 41½, 42½, 43½, 44½, 45½, 46½, 47½, 48½, 49½, 50½, 51½, 52½, 53½, 54½, 55½, 56½, 57½, 58½, 59½, 60½, 61½, 62½, 63½, 64½, 65½, 66½, 67½, 68½, 69½, 70½, 71½, 72½, 73½, 74½, 75½, 76½, 77½, 78½, 79½, 80½, 81½, 82½, 83½, 84½, 85½, 86½, 87½, 88½, 89½, 90½, 91½, 92½, 93½, 94½, 95½, 96½, 97½, 98½, 99½, 100½, 101½, 102½, 103½, 104½, 105½, 106½, 107½, 108½, 109½, 110½, 111½, 112½, 113½, 114½, 115½, 116½, 117½, 118½, 119½, 120½, 121½, 122½, 123½, 124½, 125½, 126½, 127½, 128½, 129½, 130½, 131½, 132½, 133½, 134½, 135½, 136½, 137½, 138½, 139½, 140½, 141½, 142½, 143½, 144½, 145½, 146½, 147½, 148½, 149½, 150½, 151½, 152½, 153½, 154½, 155½, 156½, 157½, 158½, 159½, 160½, 161½, 162½, 163½, 164½, 165½, 166½, 167½, 168½, 169½, 170½, 171½, 172½, 173½, 174½, 175½, 176½, 177½, 178½, 179½, 180½, 181½, 182½, 183½, 184½, 185½, 186½, 187½, 188½, 189½, 190½, 191½, 192½, 193½, 194½, 195½, 196½, 197½, 198½, 199½, 200½, 201½, 202½, 203½, 204½, 205½, 206½, 207½, 208½, 209½, 210½, 211½, 212½, 213½, 214½, 215½, 216½, 217½, 218½, 219½, 220½, 221½, 222½, 223½, 224½, 225½, 226½, 227½, 228½, 229½, 230½, 231½, 232½, 233½, 234½, 235½, 236½, 237½, 238½, 239½, 240½, 241½, 242½, 243½, 244½, 245½, 246½, 247½, 248½, 249½, 250½, 251½, 252½, 253½, 254½, 255½, 256½, 257½, 258½, 259½, 260½, 261½, 262½, 263½, 264½, 265½, 266½, 267½, 268½, 269½, 270½, 271½, 272½, 273½, 274½, 275½, 276½, 277½, 278½, 279½, 280½, 281½, 282½, 283½, 284½, 285½, 286½, 287½, 288½, 289½, 290½, 291½, 292½, 293½, 294½, 295½, 296½, 297½, 298½, 299½, 300½, 301½, 302½, 303½, 304½, 305½, 306½, 307½, 308½, 309½, 310½, 311½, 312½, 313½, 314½, 315½, 316½, 317½, 318½, 319½, 320½, 321½, 322½, 323½, 324½, 325½, 326½, 327½, 328½, 329½, 330½, 331½, 332½, 333½, 334½, 335½, 336½, 337½, 338½, 339½, 340½, 341½, 342½, 343½, 344½, 345½, 346½, 347½, 348½, 349½, 350½, 351½, 352½, 353½, 354½, 355½, 356½, 357½, 358½, 359½, 360½, 361½, 362½, 363½, 364½, 365½, 366½, 367½, 368½, 369½, 370½, 371½, 372½, 373½, 374½, 375½, 376½, 377½, 378½, 379½, 380½, 381½, 382½, 383½, 384½, 385½, 386½, 387½, 388½, 389½, 390½, 391½, 392½, 393½, 394½, 395½, 396½, 397½, 398½, 399½, 400½, 401½, 402½, 403½, 404½, 405½, 406½, 407½, 408½, 409½, 410½, 411½, 412½, 413½, 414½, 415½, 416½, 417½, 418½, 419½, 420½, 421½, 422½, 423½, 424½, 425½, 426½, 427½, 428½, 429½, 430½, 431½, 432½, 433½, 434½, 435½, 436½, 437½, 438½, 439½, 440½, 441½, 442½, 443½, 444½, 445½, 446½, 447½, 448½, 449½, 450½, 451½, 452½, 453½, 454½, 455½, 456½, 457½, 458½, 459½, 460½, 461½, 462½, 463½, 464½, 465½, 466½, 467½, 468½, 469½, 470½, 471½, 472½, 473½, 474½, 475½, 476½, 477½, 478½, 479½, 480½, 481½, 482½, 483½, 484½, 485½, 486½, 487½, 488½, 489½, 490½, 491½, 492½, 493½, 494½, 495½, 496½, 497½, 498½, 499½, 500½, 501½, 502½, 503½, 504½, 505½, 506½, 507½, 508½, 509½, 510½, 511½, 512½, 513½, 514½, 515½, 516½, 517½, 518½, 519½, 520½, 521½, 522½, 523½, 524½, 525½, 526½, 527½, 528½, 529½, 530½, 531½, 532½, 533½, 534½, 535½, 536½, 537½, 538½, 539½, 540½, 541½, 542½, 543½, 544½, 545½, 546½, 547½, 548½, 549½, 550½, 551½, 552½, 553½, 554½, 555½, 556½, 557½, 558½, 559½, 560½, 561½, 562½, 563½, 564½, 565½, 566½, 567½, 568½, 569½, 570½, 571½, 572½, 573½, 574½, 575½, 576½, 577½, 578½, 579½, 580½, 581½, 582½, 583½, 584½, 585½, 586½, 587½, 588½, 589½, 590½, 591½, 592½, 593½, 594½, 595½, 596½, 597½, 598½, 599½, 600½, 601½, 602½, 603½, 604½, 605½, 606½, 607½, 608½, 609½, 610½, 611½, 612½, 613½, 614½, 615½, 616½, 617½, 618½, 619½, 620½, 621½, 622½, 623½, 624½, 625½, 626½, 627½, 628½, 629½, 630½, 631½, 632½, 633½, 634½, 635½, 636½, 637½, 638½, 639½, 640½, 641½, 642½, 643½, 644½, 645½, 646½, 647½, 648½, 649½, 650½, 651½, 652½, 653½, 654½, 655½, 656½, 657½, 658½, 659½, 660½, 661½, 662½, 663½, 664½, 665½, 666½, 667½, 668½, 669½, 670½, 671½, 672½, 673½, 674½, 675½, 676½, 677½, 678½, 679½, 680½, 681½, 682½, 683½, 684½, 685½, 686½, 687½, 688½, 689½, 690½, 691½, 692½, 693½, 694½, 695½, 696½, 697½, 698½, 699½, 700½, 701½, 702½, 703½, 704½, 705½, 706½, 707½, 708½, 709½, 710½, 711½, 712½, 713½, 714½, 715½, 716½, 717½, 718½, 719½, 720½, 721½, 722½, 723½, 724½, 725½, 726½, 727½, 728½, 729½, 730½, 731½, 732½, 733½, 734½, 735½, 736½, 737½, 738½, 739½, 740½, 741½, 742½, 743½, 744½, 745½, 746½, 747½, 748½, 749½, 750½, 751½, 752½, 753½, 754½, 755½, 756½, 757½, 758½, 759½, 760½, 761½, 762½, 763½, 764½, 765½, 766½, 767½, 768½, 769½, 770½, 771½, 772½, 773½, 774½, 775½, 776½, 777½, 778½, 779½, 780½, 781½, 782½, 783½, 784½, 785½, 786½, 787½, 788½, 789½, 790½, 791½, 792½, 793½, 794½, 795½, 796½, 797½, 798½, 799½, 800½, 801½, 802½, 803½, 804½, 805½, 806½, 807½, 808½, 809½, 810½, 811½, 812½, 813½, 814½, 815½, 816½, 817½, 818½, 819½, 820½, 821½, 822½, 823½, 824½, 825½, 826½, 827½, 828½, 829½, 830½, 831½, 832½, 833½, 834½, 835½, 836½, 837½, 838½, 839½, 840½, 841½, 842½, 843½, 844½, 845½, 846½, 847½, 848½, 849½, 850½, 851½, 852½, 853½, 854½, 855½, 856½, 857½, 858½, 859

**Claussen Was Too Much for the Knowles
Combination—Armstrong Throws
Sand in Rappold's Eyes.**



every household
where in 4 li

THE N. K.
Chicago,
B

FAIRBANK COMPANY,
St. Louis, New York,
Boston, Philadelphia.

ers; southerly winds.
 Eastern Texas: Fair; stationary tempera-
 re; southerly winds.
 Arkansas: Cloudy weather; possibly show-
 Saturday afternoon; southerly winds.

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may 25-12t, sat, CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor.
may 16 2m thur sat sun tuen

Miss Julia Olin, daughter of Mr. M. O. Stevens, was married in the Methodist church here, the Rev. J. H. Scruggs officiating. It was quite an elaborate affair. A reception was held at the home of the bride afterwards.

Miss V. Eloise Wilson, who has established a fine reputation as principal of the primary department in the schools here, returned to Sumter today. All of the non-resident teachers are departing.

The Dawson Business Institute closed its first session today. Under the control of Professor E. E. Britton, its success has been gratifying and highly encouraging.

The Dawson baseball club was given an ovation when it returned from Memphis today after defeating the club there in two games.

Forecast for Saturday.

Virginia: Increasing cloudiness; warmer; easterly winds.

North Carolina: Increasing cloudiness; warmer; easterly winds.

South Carolina: Fair; slightly warmer; easterly winds.

Georgia: Increasing cloudiness; easterly winds.

Eastern Florida: Fair; stationary temperature; easterly winds.

Western Florida: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

Alabama: Cloudy weather; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

Tennessee: Increasing cloudiness; easterly winds.

Louisiana: Cloudy weather with possibly showers; southerly winds.

Eastern Texas: Fair; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

Arkansas: Cloudy weather; possibly showers Saturday afternoon; southerly winds.

\$2.50 per day, ac-
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 lect and its stand-

F. GRAHAM,
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and pleasure re-
 breezes full of
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 comforts of the

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 PIKE, Manager.
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 and Cottages
 June 15th; hotel

rooms engaged at
 dway, room 33.
 F. Proprietors,
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